New-York Tribune.

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The Weekly Tribune.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Gov. Wells and other leading Union men of Louisiana have petitioned Congress to establish a Provisional Government in that State.

Florida is added to the States which prefer non-representation to acceptance of the terms of Congress. The House has unanimously rejected the Constitutional Amendment.

In the Virginia Senate that part of Gov. Peirpoint's message advising the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. There is little doubt of the rejection of the measure.

We fear the report of the Indian Bureau did not give sufficient emphasis to the outrages of the savages in the West. We have a dispatch reporting additional murders in Montana, and new hostile movements by the Indians.

Controller Hillhouse of this State, in a memorial to Congress, proposes that the General Government shall allow some particular source of national revenue to the several States in liquidation of their war debts. The text of his argument is the large war debt of New-York, and its inadequate treasury.

The House has promptly satisfied the country by directing the appointment of a Committee to proceed without delay to investigate the New-Orleans massacre. An inquiry into the case of the murderers of South Carolina Unionists, reprieved by the President, and afterward set free, has also been resolved.

The Democratic Central Committee of Indiana are a cool and comfortable body; they affirm that the recent elections show that the President's policy is sustained by an overwhelming majority. Unluckily, the people who are ignorant enough to believe their address are too ignorant to read it.

Mr. McCulloch's statement of the public debt on December 1 shows that, deducting $135,364,637 in the Treasury, the total is $2,549,631,238. The report does not compare these figures with those of last year. November 30, 1865, less cash in the Treasury, the debt was $2,714,633,314, which shows a decrease of $165,002,076.

The *Moniteur* continues to keep silent on the abdication of Maximilian; but nearly all the semi-official papers of the French Government state either that Maximilian has abdicated or that he will soon do so. One of these papers, *La Patrie*, asserts that all the French troops will leave Mexico before the end of February, 1867.

Colorado Jewett, always ingenious, memorializes Congress to declare Hannibal Hamlin President of the United States. He argues that the second election of Mr. Lincoln was not constitutional, as eleven of the States did not appoint electors, and that Mr. Hamlin holds over, as Mr. Lincoln would have done, in the absence of a legal successor. We infer from this argument that Mr. Jewett withdraws his support from Andrew Johnson.

The bill to appoint the 4th of March as the day of meeting for the XLth Congress and each Congress succeeding, passed the House on Monday by a vote of 127 to 30. It provides, also, that the act making appropriations for civil expenses shall be so amended that no member of the Congress next preceding shall have mileage paid him for fabulous travel. To the credit of the House, there was little objection to this part of the bill, which, as it stands, promises to secure to the country a more continuous government and legislation.

The House yesterday passed, by 123 to 21, a bill to provide for the organization of the next and succeeding Congresses. Its purpose is to leave each Congress to determine for itself, after it shall have been organized, who are and who are not entitled to claim seats; and it proceeds on the reasonable presumption that States unrepresented in this Congress must abide the judgment of the next before they can get representatives inside the Hall. Proper safeguards against neglect, mischance, fraud, or force, are provided by the bill, and the measure is meant to preserve to Congress its just control over its own affairs, no matter who may seek to interfere with them.

The President on the 10th sent a message to Congress giving the desired information on the reported movements of Gen. Sedgwick. No official account of the crossing of the Rio Grande and the occupation of Matamoros has yet been received; but in case Gen. Sedgwick should have carried out his intended expedition, the action of Gen. Sheridan with regard to him is fully approved. He is to be removed from his command and be put under arrest. Gen. Sheridan in one of his dispatches asserts that Gen. Ortega has no other friends in Mexico than the French and English merchants. Gen. Sherman, it is reported, had arrived at Brazos from Vera Cruz, and will now seek Juarez overland.

The New-York Times calls the Reform movement in England "John Bright's movement." This is simply absurd. It would be quite as accurate to designate the Protestant Reformation Luther's movement; the English "Rebellion," which ended in the decapitation of Charles I., Cromwell's movement; the American Revolution, Washington's movement. All great popular movements must, of necessity, have leaders. Bright is simply the principal leader in the present agitation for Parliamentary Reform, and that agitation is traceable to obvious causes, not the least of which is, we opine, the indirect influence upon the masses in England of Democratic institutions in the United States.

The Chamber of Commerce on Thursday adopted a resolution looking to the importance of sounding the Atlantic in order to find further facilities for laying lines of telegraph cable directly connecting our coast with the western coast of France and that of Southern Europe. The Government is petitioned to employ the navy for the purpose. In the discussion ensuing, it was stated that one such line might be established from Cape Cod or Montauk Point, to Brest, at a cost not greater than $6,000,000. The project, apart from its commercial importance, has value in view of any possible difficulty with Great Britain, and its success would seem to be assured by that of the Anglo-American telegraph cable. That line cost but $3,000,000.

The President yesterday sent a message to the House in reply to a resolution asking for information concerning the pardon of the Rebel Gen. J. E. Pickett, who sanctioned the hanging of a number of Union men of North Carolina. Gen. Holt recommended the arrest of Pickett, but the Secretary of War, in a letter to the President, deemed it preferable to wait for a decision of the Supreme Court. Gen. Pickett admits the main charges, but sets forth that the men hung were deserters from the Southern army, and hung as such. Gen. Grant recommends Pickett to the clemency of the President; but we doubt whether the public verdict upon these murders will agree with the official exculpation.

The effect of the bill offered by Senator Edmunds, regulating the tenure of office, is to give the Senate a power in dismissals as well as appointments. The President may, in the recess of the Senate, suspend any officer guilty of official misconduct, or legally disqualified and incapable; but he is bound to report the fact to the Senate for its advice within twenty days after its first day of meeting thereafter. If the Senate dissents, the suspended officer shall resume his duties. In much the same manner the President may fill vacancies by death or resignation. The bill, as Mr. Edmunds took the trouble to explain, was not conceived in hostility to the present Administration, but as a proper safeguard of republican liberty at this or any other time.

Mr. Wilson reported yesterday from the Judiciary Committee of the House a very important bill to regulate the counting of electoral votes in the next Presidential election. It enacts that those States unrepresented in Congress shall not be represented in the Electoral College, and that no electoral vote shall be received or counted from them, except as each may hereafter be declared restored to the political relations in the Union, and entitled to representation in Congress. This bill was made a special order for Thursday next, and is understood to have been well considered by the Radical leaders and its passage to be counted upon. It is one of the series of measures designed to secure to the loyal and victorious States the adjustment of the terms upon which the disloyal and defeated States shall resume their relations with the Government.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The President has sent two messages to Congress, one on the invasion of Mexico by Gen. Sedgwick, and the other in answer to Mr. Boutwell's resolution asking for information on the arrest of John H. Surratt. The former gives the correspondence between Gens. Grant and Sheridan on Rio Grande affairs. No official information has yet been received at the War Department of the occupation of Matamoros. The latter gives a detailed account of the information of Surratt's movements from intelligence received at different times by the State Department. The first information came from the Consul at Liverpool, in September, that Surratt had arrived there, but Minister Adams did not think it advisable to arrest him with the meager evidence in his possession, and that was the opinion of the Secretary of War and Judge Holt at that time. In April Surratt again appeared, in the Papal army, and when arrested there, after much delay, he escaped to Egypt, where he was at last secured....The Pay Department, on Saturday, commenced paying claims for the extra bounty to soldiers, under the act of July 28, 1866, and payments will be made as fast as the necessary information can be obtained from the other Departments. The claims which have thus far been taken up were from the States of New-York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, and regiments belonging to the Veteran Reserve Corps and the Regular Army. It is useless for claimants to annoy the Department with inquiries regarding their claims. Such inquiries will not facilitate their payment....A volunteer soldier, who died in November last, bequeathed to a person, to whom he was indebted for attendance during his illness, his claim to extra bounty. The accounting officers of the Government hold that the act of July 28, 1866, creates no inheritance either by descent or by will beyond what is therein expressly asserted. The legatee in the case referred to cannot, therefore, inherit the extra bounty bequeathed by the soldier. It has also been decided that officers and soldiers who decline to accept transportation in kind upon muster out have no claim to travel, pay, &c., to place of enrollment.... In view of all the disadvantages attending the employment of women, and the continued pressure for appointments and the consequent annoyance, the Secretary of the Treasury is considering the expedience of following the example of the Secretary of the Interior, and dismissing at once all the female employés....There is the best authority for saying that the President has positively determined not to interfere in the case of Jeff. Davis by ordering his release on parole, but that he will remain where he is until arrangements can be made for his trial some time during the ensuing Spring....The Republican Association of Louisiana held a meeting on Saturday in Washington, and adopted an address and resolutions which have been presented to Congress. The address appeals to Congress to establish a loyal government in their State, founded on justice to all without distinction of caste or color, reviews the recent events in that State, and states that the President is accountable for the present state of affairs there. The resolutions call upon Congress to impeach the President for failing to punish the perpetrators of the New-Orleans massacre, and for the favors he has bestowed upon Rebels since the war, and are in favor of the establishment of a provisional government in Louisiana.... A cane, made of wood from the steamer Merrimac is to be raffled for at a fair given by the ladies of the Catholic Church in Norfolk, Va. It is to be presented to Jeff. Davis by the winner, and the first name on the list of subscribers is Mrs. Gen. Mahone, followed by every member of her family. The cane is to be beautifully and tastefully mounted with gold, and appropriately inscribed....The Conservative Army and Navy Union of Washington, which society adopted resolutions in favor of negro suffrage two weeks since, without opposition, repealed those resolutions on Tuesday night, on the ground that, as that organization professed to support Andrew Johnson, it stultified itself by adopting resolutions in favor of negro suffrage....The purchase of Lower California has now been formally confirmed by the Juarez Government, and the title is settled beyond reasonable doubt. It is the largest purchase by private persons in modern times. It covers 46,800 square miles, extending from gulf to ocean, between the parallels of 24° and 26°, and 30° of north latitude....It has been definitely settled that a large delegation from the North-West tribes of Indians are to be sent as a contribution from the United States to the Exposition at Paris. The Indian Bureau and Col. Rowland, the Commissioner of the North-Western States and Territories, have extended every facility in their collection. Mr. Henry C. Jarrett will take the management of the party. They will carry with them their various costumes, wigwams, war and agricultural implements, and will form the only contribution from the inland States to the Tenth group within the limits of the Exposition. They will leave New-York about the 10th of March. The Imperial Commission has made the most urgent request, through Commissioner-General Beckwith, to our Government that there should be such a representation of our aborigines....The lake tunnel at Chicago was formally opened on Thursday. The ceremonies were not very impressive, but everything passed off pleasantly. Four large parties, composed of members of the city government, railroad officials and a number of prominent citizens, on invitation of the Board of Public Works, participated in the ceremonies. Two of the parties went by tug to the crib, returning by the tunnel, the other two taking the contrary route. The first of the shore parties, headed by Mayor Rice, on reaching the shore and crib ends of the tunnel halted, and the Mayor, after a few words expressing the interest the city had taken in the enterprise, placed, together with three copper coins, the last stone in the cavity left for its reception. The stone is of white marble, and bears the following inscription: "Closed up Dec. 6, 1866."

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Two river thieves effected an entrance to the after-saloon of the steamer Montana, lying at the foot of North Seventh-st., Brooklyn, between 1 and 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, through a port-hole in her side, for the purpose of plunder, supposing that there was nobody on board. In this they were disappointed, however, as one of her owners, Mr. Cornwell, was asleep in the saloon at the time, and, being awakened by the noise they made, he demanded to know their business. Without paying any attention to his demand, they deliberately slipped a noose over his head, and suspended him to a beam of the saloon, just allowing his toes to touch the floor. One of them then held a pistol to his head, threatening him with instant death if he made a noise, while the other gathered up the carpeting—about 250 yards—which was lying in one corner of the room, and placed it on board their boat. They then rowed off toward the New-York side of the river, leaving Mr. Cornwell in a very perilous position. He finally managed to make sufficient noise to be heard by a watchman on board a vessel near by, who went on board the steamer and cut him down. An officer was also attracted by the noise, and arrived in time to fire a few random pistol shots at the thieves, who escaped with their booty....The steamer Kelso, plying between Baltimore and Norfolk, on Saturday morning, while on the Chesapeake Bay, on her way to Norfolk, burst her steam-drum with a terrific report. The passengers, about 140 in number, were startled from their slumbers by the noise, and the hot steam penetrated into several of the staterooms. Three coal-passers were killed, but no passengers. Only three passengers were badly scalded, but several were slightly. The officers of the boat and engineers Roddee, Wilson and Waldron were badly scalded, but are doing well. Three firemen, Holt, McKinny and Botts, were badly burned. The other officers are all safe. The disaster was caused by the seam of rivets of the inside connection of the steam-drum giving way near the mouth of the steam-pipe. The steam blew downward and penetrated the saloon. The steamer Annamapex of Norfolk was signaled, and, coming alongside, took all the passengers and baggage to Norfolk, where they are well cared for....The poisoning of the family of Cornelius Peck, at Berlin, Conn., on the 30th ult., proves to be more serious than was at first reported. Mr. Peck, his wife and mother, and son and daughter, 15 and 17 years of age, were stricken down in the night, so severely and at so nearly the same time, that they were unable to send to their neighbors for assistance, and lay in mortal agony till 11 o'clock on Saturday. The mother of Mr. Peck died on Sunday after intense suffering, and his wife and the servant girl have no chance to recover. Nothing is definitely known as to the manner in which the poison was administered. The contents of the stomach of Mrs. Peck have been analyzed and prove the poison to have been arsenic....At the dedication of the German Catholic Church in Buffalo on Friday, soon after the commencement of the services, the section of the floor in front of the altar gave way, and precipitated 50 or 60 people, mostly children, into the cellar. Fortunately only four or five persons were severely injured—none fatally. Many received slight hurts and scratches........On Friday evening the up train from Allegheny City, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, collided with a special train coming East, having on board the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad, about a mile above Natrona, Pa. Six persons were badly injured, two of whom are not expected to live....A collision occurred on Saturday two miles west of Mattoon, Ill., on the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad, between the construction and gravel trains. One man, named John Brocount, was killed outright; William Foulte, fireman, and one of the laborers on the construction train, supposed to be mortally wounded. Some four or five more of the men employed on the construction train are more or less wounded. Both engines are a total wreck....The jail at Council Bluffs, Ark., was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning, 2d inst., and one prisoner was burned to death in it. It was a cottonwood structure. The prisoner had been placed in jail at midnight, and the fact of his being there was not known to those who witnessed the fire.... A fearful railroad accident occurred on Wednesday morning at Zanesville, Ohio. On the passage of an express train over the bridge at that place, a span gave way, and the engine, with four cars, was precipitated 60 feet into the rocky bed of the river. Only one person was killed, though several were seriously and perhaps fatally injured. At the time of the accident two empty engines were crossing on the down track, one of which escaped with the loss of the tender. The body of Col. Caldwell, of Gen. Sheridan's staff, lately deceased in New-Orleans, was on the train, but was recovered without damage....The steamship Suwanee, from New-York, bound to Brazos de Santiago, with a cargo of arms and ammunition for the Republic of Mexico, foundered at sea on the morning of the 4th, off Frying Pan Shoals. The captain, passengers and crew took to the life-boats a few minutes before the ship went down. They were subsequently picked up by passing vessels after much suffering.

NEW-YORK CITY.

A terrible catastrophe occurred in this city on Monday night. A fire having occurred in the basement of a house in Division-st., and it being extinguished without much damage, the firemen visited the upper part of the building and found that the occupants of the third and fourth floors, nine in number, had been suffocated in their beds. Their features were not in the least distorted and they had the appearance of being asleep. It is said that their lives might have been saved, but the firemen were informed that the occupants had all escaped from the building.... The steamship Brittania, from Glasgow, about which great anxiety had been manifested, arrived at this port on Monday. She had been out 36 days. On the 10th day out, in a fierce gale, a heavy sea struck her, carrying away her rudder, rendering her unmanageable, but by various expedients she was enabled to proceed slowly. She was finally towed into port by the steamship Iowa....A tin box, containing $250,000 in U. S. notes, was stolen from the office of the Royal Insurance Company on Monday by two well-dressed persons, who pretended they wanted to take out an insurance policy. A reward of $10,000 is offered for their apprehension....A grand Masonic Fair in aid of the Hall and Asylum Fund, was inaugurated on the 5th inst., with appropriate ceremonies, in the Church building, corner of Grand and Crosby-sts. Upward of 10,000 people were present during the evening. It is the purpose of the Executive Committee to continue the Fair until after the holidays, when, it is expected, the sum of $150,000, or more, will have been realized. The doors will be open daily from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m....The number of deaths in this city last week was 432, being an increase of 35 over the number reported in the previous week, and [illegible] more than in the corresponding week of last year. There were 93 deaths from zymotic diseases; of these 28 were from scarlatina, and 15 from typhoid fever....Mrs. Nellie F. Bishop, wife of Nathaniel C. Bishop, a wealthy real estate broker, was arrested on Saturday on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses. Mrs. Bishop was taken before Justice Dowling, who discharged her, there being no evidence whatever against her. The lady, who was almost prostrated by mental and physical suffering, made a statement in Court to the effect that the arrest was part of an infamous plot to destroy her character by her husband....The ship Harpswell on Monday left this port having as part cargo a large number of articles designed for the Paris Exposition. The articles embrace ambulances, army harnesses, brick machines, stone-cutting machines, iron bedsteads, burglar-proof safes, fruits and preserves in cans, California wines, &c. The ship Mercury, of the Havre line, will take her place, and receive other goods, sailing on the 1st of January.....On Friday, E. A. Monroe, a painter, on the Fourth-ave. cars, while on his way home to Morrisania on the 6 o'clock train, on the Harlem Railroad, was robbed of a valuable gold watch while standing on the rear platform of the last car. When near Fiftieth-st., a young man came rushing through the train, handling the bell-cords as if an employé. He stepped over the railing, and reaching around Mr. Monroe, took the watch from his pocket, breaking a heavy steel guard, and immediately jumped from the train. As it was dark, the thief was out of sight before the train could be stopped....On Friday evening last, at 7½ o'clock, as the steamer J. D. Secor, Capt. Brown, was proceeding to Port Morris with a barge in tow, and while off Blackwell's Island, she was discovered to be on fire. An attempt was made to extinguish the flames, but without success. The crew saved themselves by getting on board the barge. The steamer being abandoned, struck on the upper point of Blackwell's Island and sunk. The fire originated from a defect in one of the flues of the boiler.....On Saturday the monster steamship Celestial Empire was launched from the ship-yard of Wm. H. Webb in this city. She is 4,000 tuns burden; 376 feet in extreme length; breadth of beam 50 feet; and depth of hold to top of spar deck beams amidships, 31 feet 6 inches. She is divided into four watertight compartments, and strongly braced, with iron bars running diagonally throughout the entire length of the vessel. She has three full decks, and will be full ship rigged. She will ply between San Francisco and China....Yesterday the yachts Henrietta, Vesta and Fleetwing started on their great ocean race to Cowes, England. The vessels have been completely overhauled and have experienced commanders on board. They were accompanied down the bay by a steamer, having on board a large number of persons, who cheered them on their departure.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SENATE, Dec. 5.—Mr. Wade (Rep., Ohio), introduced a bill for the admission of the territory of Nebraska into the Union as a State. The bill was passed last session by both Houses, but not being signed by the President did not become a law, which was referred. Mr. [illegible] (Rep., Oregon), introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Joint Committee on Retrenchment be instructed to make inquiry as to the power of the President to restore property confiscated under the laws of the United States to its original owners, or if such power exists, to what extent it can rightfully be exercised under existing laws; and also to make inquiry into the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to deliver to private claimants therefor without judicial proceedings property, or the proceeds of property seized by the United States, as captured or abandoned during or since the late Rebellion; and report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull (Rep., Ill.), the House bill for the repeal of the act granting the pardoning power of the President was taken up. The following is the clause to be repealed:

That the President is hereby authorized, at any time hereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the Rebellion a pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such times and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare.

Mr. Trumbull moved its reference to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Chandler (Rep., Mo.) opposed its reference and advocated its immediate passage. He believed every Senator understood it—it was simply to take away the pardoning power from the President, except such as he possesses under the Constitution. Mr. Grimes (Rep., Iowa) favored its reference, as there was no necessity for haste in the matter. Mr. Chandler stated that it was a notorious fact that pardons had been offered for sale by women, and any one who wished the disgraceful business stopped should be in favor of its immediate repeal. Mr. Dixon (Dem., Conn.) denied that pardons had been offered for sale, and said the President was not capable of the crime ascribed to him. Mr. Chandler stated that the fact had been proved in a court of justice, and he derived his information from one of the Judges of that Court. The bill was finally referred, agreeable to Mr. Trumbull's motion. Mr. Sumner (Rep., Mass.) offered the following resolutions, of which he had given notice the previous day, which were ordered to be printed:

Resolutions declaring the true principles of reconstruction—the jurisdiction of Congress over the whole subject—the illegality of the existing governments in the Rebel States, and the exclusion of such States with such illegal governments from representation in Congress and from voting on Constitutional Amendments.

Be it Resolved, etc., first: That in the work of reconstruction it is important that no false step shall be taken, interposing obstacle or delay, but that by careful provisions we shall make haste to complete the work so that the unity of the Republic shall be secured on permanent foundations, and fraternal relations shall once more be established among all the people thereof.

Second: That the end can only be accomplished by following the guiding principles of our institutions, as declared by our forefathers when the Republic was formed, and that any neglect or forgetfulness of these guiding principles must postpone the establishment of [illegible] justice, domestic tranquillity, the general welfare and the blessings of liberty, which are the declared objects of the Constitution and therefore, must be the essential object of reconstruction itself.

Third: That this work of reconstruction must be conducted by Congress and under its constant supervision; that, under the Constitution, Congress is solemnly bound to assume this responsibility, and that, in the performance of this duty, it must see that everywhere throughout the Rebel communities loyalty is protected and advanced, while the new governments are fashioned according to the requirements of a Christian commonwealth, so that order, tranquillity, education and human rights shall prevail within their borders.

Fourth: That, in determining what is a republican form of government, Congress must follow implicitly the definition supplied by the Declaration of Independence; and in the practical application of this definition, it must, after excluding all disloyal persons, take care that the new Governments are founded on the two fundamental truths therein contained: First, that all men are equal in rights; and second, that all just government stands only on the consent of the governed.

Fifth: That all proceedings with a view to reconstruction originating in Executive power, are in the nature of usurpation; that this usurpation becomes especially offensive when it sets aside the fundamental truth of our institutions; that it is shocking to common sense when it undertakes to derive new governments from that hostile population which has just been engaged in armed rebellion; and that all governments having such origin are necessarily illegal and void.

Sixth: That it is the duty of Congress to proceed with the work of reconstruction and to this end it must assume jurisdiction of the States lately in Rebellion except so far as that jurisdiction may have been already renounced; and it must recognize only the loyal States or those States having legal and valid Legislatures as entitled to representation in Congress or to a voice in the adoption of Constitutional Amendments.

On motion of Mr. Wade, the joint resolution was taken up, which proposes to amend the Constitution by making the President ineligible to reelection. He said it had been the opinion of the wisest statesmen that the failure to limit this office to one term was a defect in the Constitution, and that the present opportunity to do so was the most favorable since the formation of that instrument. The resolution was referred. It provides for an amendment to the Constitution that the President shall be elected for four years, and shall not be eligible for reelection. In case of the death of the President, the Vice-President shall become President, and shall not be eligible for reelection after the close of the term. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Williams (Rep., Pa.) called up the motion to reconsider the vote by which the House bill for the regulation of appointments to, and removals from office was, on the 11th of June, recommitted to the Judiciary Committee, which was adopted. The following is a synopsis of the bill:

The first section provides that no officer of the United States appointed on the nomination of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be removable except by the same agencies which concurred in his appointment, provided, however, that in case of disability or misconduct in office occurring during the recess of the Senate, where the interests of the public may make it necessary to displace the incumbent until the advice and consent of that body can be duly had and obtained thereon, it shall be lawful for the President, on the recommendation of the Attorney-General, to suspend the disabled or defaulting officer, and to commission another person to perform the duties of the place until the Senate shall have an opportunity of acting thereupon; and it shall be the duty of the President, within 10 days after the next assembling of that body, to report to it the fact of such suspension, along with the reason therefor, and the name of the person so temporarily commissioned by him, or of such person as he may think proper to nominate for the place. [illegible]

[illegible]

[For The Tribune.

THE SOLDIER'S FRIEND.

INSCRIBED TO MARCUS L. WARD, GOVERNOR OF NEW-JERSEY.

Who is the Soldier's Friend?
Not he who dealt in language loud,
Heard only by the open crowd;
Nor he who read by costly lamps
And sighed o'er sufferings of the camps
Then laid the mournful journal by,
Forgetting he had cause to sigh.
But he who, when the thundering guns
Made havoc 'mid our Union sons,
Was there with what the patriot needs,
When for his country's cause he bleeds;
Who, thro' the thick confusion pressed,
And took the dying to his breast—
There bathed his lips with tenderest care
And caught his passing breath of prayer;
His last request, he bent and heard,
Then brought his dear ones every word.
Throughout the land, from end to end,
I hear you called the Soldier's Friend.

Who is the Soldier's Friend?
Not him who sat in slippered ease
While wintry storms assailed the trees,
Sounding like the orphan's wail,
Where widows sobbed their mournful tale—
Where weeping mothers, gray and old,
The sorrows of a lifetime told.
The fireless homes, where swept the storm
He did not see—his own was warm;
The famished wife, the children's cry,
He did not heed, but passed them by.
But not so thou—for every haunt
Which told its piteous tale of want,
In spite of storm, or sun or shade,
Thy bounty there dispensed its aid.
Therefore, the land, from end to end,
Has christened thee the Soldier's Friend.

'Tis fitting, then, the grand old State,
Whose battles turned a nation's fate,
Whose many a storied field still shows
Where met the patriots and their foes—
Should seat thee in the Ruler's chair
And blessed the hour that placed thee there.
I need not bid thee, *still be true*—
What Heaven has done naught can undo.
Thy wisdom, truth and gentleness,
No breath can soil—no hand make less.
This is the verdict, East and West,
Indorsed in every patriot's breast.
And still I hear their voice ascend—
"God bless the Soldier's generous friend."

THOMAS BUCHANAN READ.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BANCROFT'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By GEORGE BANCROFT. Vol. IX. pp. 506. Boston: Little, Brown, & Co.

The conduct of Washington during the most eventful period of the war of the Revolution is the splendid theme which clothes the present volume of Mr. Bancroft's great work with a peculiar attractiveness. We are so much in the habit of contemplating the ripe, consummate glories of the illustrious Father of his country, that we lose sight of the weary interval of peril and doubt in which his character failed of trustful appreciation, his motives were called in question, even his very superiority was made the occasion of malignant jealousies, his military skill subjected to flippant, unfriendly criticism, and subtle plots formed in obscurity and silence to supplant him in command of the Continental forces. Mr. Bancroft has done masterly justice to this difficult portion of his task. With judicial calmness and discrimination, he has weighed the merits of the opponents of Washington in an impartial balance. Resisting the temptation to the production of scenic effect, he has presented a picture of that gloomy epoch, which is made the more impressive by its freedom from over-coloring, and the Pre-Raphaelite fidelity and naturalness of its delineations. The luster of traditional reputations has not obscured his perception of individual character; with unrelenting truthfulness, he strips the disguise from deceitful pretensions; out of their own mouth he condemns the guilty; but the rigor of his judgments is never vitiated by the spirit of party, or the love of personal triumph. The perusal of the volume invests the career of Washington with fresh majesty. We gain a more lucid impression of the purity and elevation of his nature, of the absolute disinterestedness of his purposes, of the quiet, unostentatious courage with which he confronted the perils of military life, of the signal wisdom with which he met the treachery and malice of the foes in his own household, of the sagacity with which he seized every advantage of opportunity, and the calm, hopeful endurance which never deserted him even in seasons of almost universal despondency and misgiving.

Within less than one month from the date of the De[illegible] Independence the condition of the Rev[illegible] exhibited but faint signs of promise[illegible]hat hung over the country was deepening[illegible] Lord Howe had recently entered upon th[illegible] with overtures of peace. He was confident of his ability to act the part of a successful mediator. He thought that he had only to ride about the country and talk with the principal inhabitants, in order to restore the authority of the king by concession and compromise. Before his arrival in New-York, he had boasted that within ten days after his landing peace would be made. Joseph Reed, who had held a prominent place in the counsels of the patriots, thought that the overtures of the British Commissioner should not be rejected, and offered through Robert Morris most cheerfully to take such a part "on the occasion as his situation and abilities would admit." General Greene had already warned John Adams of the hopelessness of the contest, and now again expressed the opinion, "I still think you are playing a desperate game." Dickinson, of Pennsylvania, who had drawn up the articles of confederation submitted to Congress on the twelfth of July, gave way to similar discouragement. When the militia regiment of which he was Colonel began its march, he was not to be found. He followed it on horseback for a certain distance, but his nerves were so much shattered that after resting a day, he finished his journey to camp in a carriage. Though lodging within half a mile of hostile troops, he never took part in hard fighting, and found an excuse to leave the army at the moment of greatest peril to his country.

The political organization presented formidable obstacles to the vigorous prosecution of the war. The attempt in Congress to form an effective confederation of the States had proved a failure. The arrangement of its details offered questions of difficult solution. Mutual jealousies prevailed between different portions of the country. Congress could discover no grounds of general agreement, and accordingly, it was necessary to fight the battles of independence under the imperfect organization by which it had been declared. The Government had little power, and as a consequence, the military operations were subject to perpetual embarrassment. Not a single soldier had been enlisted directly by the United States. A standing army was deemed a deadly foe to the liberties of the people. Hence the enlistment of citizens was limited to short terms. The national defense was committed to the ebb and flow of the militia of the several States. In the urgency of danger, Washington made a requisition on Connecticut for foot soldiers. But no infantry could be dispatched, Governor Trumbull sent three regiments of light horse instead. Composed chiefly of the rustic yeomanry, mounted on their farm-horses, armed with fowling pieces, and without uniform dress, the undisciplined soldiers became objects of ridicule to officers from the south. The scorn was promptly returned by the Connecticut farmers who looked upon these dainty warriors as "butterflies and coxcombs." There was no forage for their horses, there was no service for them as cavalry, and in less than ten days they were discharged in disgust. At the same time, the army was a prey to petty dissensions among the officers. The pride of equality prevailed. Every one insisted on his own opinion. Every one questioned the wisdom of his superiors. Gen. Gates, for instance, though holding a command under Washington, neglected to make reports at headquarters. When mildly rebuked for his retreat from Crown Point, he resented the interference of Washington as an "unprecedented" procedure, and claimed an equal footing with the council of the Commander-in-Chief. Washington bore these rivalries of his subordinates with dignity and composure. Their insidious attacks never disturbed the serenity of his spirit. Shielded by his consciousness of rectitude, he regarded them less as personal offenses than as aids to the public enemy.

Previous to the disastrous battle of Long Island, the resources and discipline of the army were in such a deplorably defective state, as would have thrown a less earnest and courageous commander than Washington into despair. The task before him was one of appalling difficulty. In accordance with the wishes of Congress, and of the State authorities, he felt himself bound to attempt the defense of New-York Island. In order to protect the city, he was compelled to hold Kingsbridge, Governor's island, Paulus-hook, and the hights of Brooklyn. All of these posts were divided by water, and some of them fifteen miles apart. For their defense, he had but a little more than ten thousand and five hundred men fit for duty. Many of them were often obliged to sleep without cover. Good physicians, medicines, and hospitals were wanting. Diseases were contracted from exposure to the rain and dew, and more than three thousand lay sick. They were obliged to seek shelter in the neighboring barns and sheds, and sometimes nestled in thickets and at the side of board fences. Of the effective men, not six thousand had any experience of military service. None had been in the army more than one year. Some were wholly without weapons. Not one regiment of infantry was properly equipped. The regiment of artillery had no skilled gunners or engineers. Knox, its colonel, had been a Boston bookseller. The cannon in the field works were mostly of iron, old and honey-combed. The constant arrival and departure of militia made good discipline impossible. Among the major-generals around Washington, there was not one on whom he could fully rely. The military judgment of Greene was still crude. The brigadiers were untrained, and some of them without aptitude for service. The general officers knew not enough of war, to rightly estimate danger, while the timid and time-serving disguised their want of courage in action by their spirited votes in council. The soul of Washington rose with the occasion. His words were full of hope and lofty cheer. In the orders of the day he appealed to the soldiers by every motive that could animate the breasts of freemen. He bade them remember that life, liberty, and honor were all at stake, and that heaven would crown with success so just a cause. To the brave he promised rewards. The coward who should skulk in time of battle, he threatened with instant death. He summoned all to resolve to conquer or die.

But the defeat of the Americans in the battle of Long Island seems to have been an inevitable necessity. Washington had frankly informed Congress that the landing of the British could not be prevented. Nothing could be done but to harass them as much as possible. Just at this time, Greene became ill of a raging fever. The loss of his service was irreparable, for he was familiar with the ground, and the works in Brooklyn had been built under his eye. His place was supplied by Sullivan, whose military qualities were of an humble character. But the ill-fortune of the day was mainly due to the incompetence in Putnam. In spite of warning, he was taken by surprise, and by his reckless orders, the flower of the American army was placed in the most dangerous position into which brave men could have been thrown.

The gloom of the surrender was deepened by the sufferings incident to the defeat. A bleak north-easterly wind had sprung up at the close of the day. The British army slept in front of the lines at Brooklyn, wrapped in their blankets, and warmed by fires. Many of the American soldiers passed the night without shelter, shivering in the cold. The dead lay unburied in the forest. The severely wounded-languished where they fell, and died uncared for and alone. Here and there a fugitive who had concealed himself in a thicket or a swamp crept back to his old companions. The captives were forced to endure coarse insults. Crowded together in narrow rooms or noisome prison-ships, they wasted away for want of good air and wholesome food. The sadness which prevailed in the camp found its only alleviation in the example of Washington. He was everywhere in person, and no confidence was felt by the soldiers but in his presence. The army suffered the most severe privations. The lines at some places were so low that the men at work in the trenches stood up to their waists in water. There was no regular supply of provisions. Whole regiments had nothing to eat but raw pork and bread. But the serene patience of Washington inspired them with courage to endure every hardship. His place was always in the midst of them. More than any one else, he exposed himself to the fury of the storm. But his physical pains were the least of what he suffered. His mental anxiety was intense. The fate of the army, and apparently of the American cause, lay in his hands. He alone must watch for his generals and his troops. For eight and forty hours, he gave not a moment to sleep, and for nearly all that time was on horseback in the lines.

The influence of Gen. Lee as the evil genius of Washington is admirably portrayed by Mr. Bancroft, in his profound analysis of the character and motives of that treacherous, malignant chief. He had acquired a brilliant prestige with the army on account of his conduct at the South. Although he had advised the surrender of the forts in Charleston harbor without firing a single gun, he had the credit of facing Clinton in Virginia, and in North Carolina, and of driving him with shame from South Carolina. His return to New-York was eagerly looked for by the troops. One of the officers wrote: "He is hourly expected as if from Heaven with a legion of flaming swordsmen." "His arrival," said Tilghman, the most faithful member of Washington's staff, "will greatly relieve our worthy general, who has too much for any mortal upon his hands." "Pray hasten his departure; he is much wanted," was the message of Jay to a friend in Philadelphia. But Lee, with all his insatiate ambition, had no talent of a commander. He dwelt always in details, could never take in a comprehensive whole, was without the gift of original conception, but was severely critical of the plans of others. He was proud of his birth as an Englishman, and looked down upon his American associates as bad company. He left his position in England through anger at being neglected. Had a chance of favor been thrown to him, no one would have snapped more swiftly at the bait. He esteemed the people into whose service he had entered as unworthy of a place among the nations. He had no sympathy with their declaration of independence, and advised them to return to their "former state of relation." Making his appearance in Philadelphia on the seventh of October, he had the address to obtain from Congress a grant of thirty thousand dollars as an indemnity against apprehended losses in England. At the same time, aware of his designation to the chief command in case of a vacancy, he was urgent with Congress for a separate army on the Delaware. They sent him, however, to the camp of Washington, while he secretly ridiculed them as "a stable of cattle that stumbled at every step."

In passing through the country on his way to New-York Lee found much in public sentiment that chimed in with his disposition to make peace with Great Britain. The Convention of Maryland was ready to come to terms. Pennsylvania was divided on the question. The spirit of reaction lurked among the people of Philadelphia. Their lukewarm officers in the army threw up their commissions. A majority were eager for negotiation, and a considerable party insisted on absolute submission. In New-Jersey there was an inclination to condemn the Americans for continuing the contest. With the alleged concurrence of the most active friends of the cause in New-Jersey and the other provinces he had passed through, Lee proposed that Congress should authorize the offer of a negotiation with Lord Howe on his own terms. But the proposal of the pretended patriot received no attention.

The position of Washington at this time was painful in the extreme. In his own words, he was "bereft of every peaceful moment, losing all comfort and happiness." With no suspicion that any one could covet his office, he was sadly watching the effects of the delay in Congress to raise an army. Aware that he could be but of little service to the cause by retaining his command, he foresaw the inevitable ruin that would follow his retirement. "Such is my situation," said he privately, "that if I were to wish the bitterest curse to an enemy this side of the grave, I should put him in my stead with my feelings." He wrote to Congress that affairs were in a most unpromising way, that the army was on the eve of dissolution; yet his appeals were without effect. The supineness of that body was unparalleled in the history of legislation. Nothing could open their eyes to the perils of the hour. In spite of the warnings of Washington, they were still confident of a respite for the Winter.

In the latter part of October, [illegible]shington gave proof of his military sagacity by wi[illegible]ing his army to the high ground above Whit[illegible]. But his strength was wasting away under the system of short enlistments. The militia would soon have a right to go home, and did not always wait for their discharge. Not a single recruiting officer was in commission to procure a supply of fresh troops. Though overwhelmed with cares, Washington maintained a serene self-possession. Nothing could daunt his fortitude or impair his judgment. His arrangements for the safety of the army, in view of the anticipated attack by the British commander, were ample and well concerted. But he was not seconded by his generals, who acted as if they were his peers. Lee, in possession of a separate command, refused to coöperate with his superior. Greene framed his measures in direct opposition to the instructions of Washington. The consequence was the fall of Fort Washington, which gave Lee a fresh opportunity for the exercise of his accustomed intrigue and insubordination. He neglected his orders to move the army, spread false rumors in Congress to the disparagement of Washington, and aspired to grant of a supreme power. The treachery of this infamous adventurer was suddenly cut short by his falling into the hands of the British.

By the middle of December, the famous retreat of ninety miles through the Jerseys had been successfully accomplished. Seldom has such a march been made with so few facilities for its performance. The season was one of the most inclement in the year. The troops were often in sight, and within cannon shot, of the enemy. No hopes of a speedy victory lent animation to their steps. The principal purpose of the retreat was to gain time, till mid-winter and impassable roads should afford protection. The actors in the scene looked back with dismay on the disasters they had passed through, and wondered by what source of inspiration they had been sustained. The secret is explained by the influence of Washington, in whose rare nobleness of character the cause of the patriots found its only hope. "The virtues of their leader touched the sympathies of officers and men; they bore each other up with perseverance, as if conscious that few and wasted as they were, they were yet to save their country." They loved their general with a sincere, enthusiastic love, and had nothing against him but the little care he took of himself while in action.

Nor were the people less alive to the signal merits of the commander-in-chief. "He is the greatest man on earth," wrote Robert Morris from Philadelphia. "From Baltimore, William Hooper, the Representative from North Carolina, thus echoed back his words: 'Will posterity believe the tale? When it shall be consistent with policy to give the history of that man from his first introduction into our service, how often America has been rescued from ruin by the mere strength of his genius, conduct, and courage, encountering every obstacle that want of money, men, arms, ammunition, could throw in his way, an impartial world will say with you, that he is the greatest man on earth. Misfortunes are the element in which he shines; they are the ground-work on which his picture appears to the greatest advantage. He rises superior to them all; they serve as foils to his fortitude and as stimulants to bring into view those great qualities which his modesty keeps concealed. I could fill the side in his praise; but anything I can say cannot equal his merits.'"

In Congress, however, which had become infected by selfish schemers, there were signs of impatience at his superiority. They were unwilling to acknowledge that the misfortunes of the country were owing to their neglect of his advice. Even so vehement a patriot as John Adams could object to giving him power to nominate generals, saying: "In private life I am willing to respect and look up to him; in this house, I feel myself to be the superior of George Washington." His sturdy namesake of Boston, Samuel Adams, could ill conceal his chagrin at the slow progress of affairs, and more than once expressed his feelings in words that savored of a petulance foreign to his nature: "I have always been so very wrong-headed as not to be over-well pleased with what is called the Fabian war in America." When Washington heard of these reproaches, he answered: "We have some amongst us, and I dare say generals, who wish to make themselves popular at the expense of others, or who think the cause is not to be advanced otherwise than by fighting; the peculiar circumstances under which it is to be done, and the consequences which may follow, are objects too trivial for their attention; but as I have one great object in view, I shall steadily pursue the means which in my judgment leads to the accomplishment of it, not doubting but that the candid part of mankind, if they are convinced of my integrity, will make proper allowance for my inexperience and frailties. I will agree to be loaded with all the obloquy they can bestow, if I commit a willful error."

Such is the spirit in which Washington bore the unjust reproaches which fell upon him. His conduct presents a beautiful union of meekness and dignity. He never forgot the obedience and respect that were due to Congress as the representative of the people. His tranquil wisdom and cheerful fortitude proved too strong for public rumors; he tired out evil tongues and evil fortune; and, sure in his mind that "posterity was his own," he saved his country by "boldness, constancy, and the gain of time."

In the execution of this volume, Mr. Bancroft, we think, has surpassed the previous productions which have justly given him the front rank among the American historians whose names are cherished with a noble pride both by the people and by scholars. It is rich in the essential qualities which constitute a classical history. In thoroughness of research, in the minute and unwearied comparison of authorities, in combined acuteness and sobriety of deduction, in the broad panoramic view of cotemporary events, in the profound analysis of political action and motive, and in subtle philosophical generalization, it has scarcely its parallel in any work of recent literature. Mr. Bancroft has no gift of elegant diffuseness; his aim is to exhibit the truth in the most concise manner; he uses few words to illustrate events of the greatest moment; and crowds the researches of volumes within the limits of a page. He has not the passion for story-telling which was the primary impulse of history, but delights rather in the lucid arrangement of facts and the analytic exposition of principles. He would find himself perfectly at home in the composition of a philosophical treatise; less so, in the construction of a romance, or a drama. Indeed, the episodes on the history of opinion which figure so largely in all his volumes, seem to have been wrought with the fondest skill of the artist; they are labored with consummate care; and at times, perhaps, have diverted his attention from the graces of narrative. The embellishments in which he indulges are often specimens of elaborate rhetorical art, betraying an ardent poetical imagination, and presenting an effective contrast to the prevailing historical severity of his style. The pregnant wealth of substance which is imbedded in his work reminds one oftener of the sententious brevity of Tacitus, than of the flowing melody of Xenophon; and hence it will always be more congenial with the tastes of readers who are in pursuit of exact and solid instruction, than of those who dally with books for the sake of æsthetic attractions. At the same time, it must be admitted, that many of the descriptive portions of this volume are models of terse and animated expression. Nothing could surpass the interest which has been given by Mr. Bancroft to his accounts of the battle of Long Island, and the subsequent retreat of the army, the surrender of Fort Washington and the retreat through the Jerseys, the capture of Burgoyne, and the dismal Winter at Valley Forge; although in less capable hands the materials would have doubtless been spread over a larger space, and been found in a more attractive form by readers who prefer the ample illustration of details to compactness and energy of statement. From the highly finished individual portraitures, which are evidently a favorite task with Mr. Bancroft, and in which he always shows peculiar mastership, we must make room for the brilliant sketch of

CHARLES JAMES FOX.

The character of this unique man was not a chapter of contradictions; each part of his nature was in harmony with all the rest. With talents, good-nature, and truthfulness, he had no restraining principles, and looked down with contempt on those who had. Priding himself on ignorance of every self-denying virtue, an adept in debauch and vain of his excesses, he feared nothing. Unlucky at the gaming-table beyond all calculation of chances, draining the cup of pleasure to the dregs, fond of loose women and beloved by them, the delight of profligates, the sport of usurers, impoverished by his vices, he braved scandal, and gloried in a lordly recklessness of his inability to pay his debts, as if superb ostentation in misfortune raised him above all his fellow-men. He had a strong will; but he never used it to bridle his passions, even though their indulgence wronged his own father, or corrupted his young admirers. Born to wealth and rank and easy access to the service of the king, at heart an aristocrat, he could scoff at monarchy and hold the language of a leveler and a demagogue. He loved poetry and elegant letters, the songs of Homer above all; but science was too dull for him, and even the style and lucidity and novelty of Adam Smith could not charm the licentious, rollicking statesman to the study of political economy. His uncurbed licentiousness seemed rather to excite than to exhaust his lofty powers; his perceptions were quick and instinctively true; and in his wildest dissipation he retained an unextinguishable passion for activity of intellect. Living as though men and women were instruments of pleasure, he yet felt himself destined for great things, and called forth to the service of mankind. To be talked about, he would stake all he had and more on a wager; but the all-conquering instinct of his ambition drove him to the House of Commons. There his genius was at home; and that body cherished him with the indulgent pride which it always manifests to those who keep up its high reputation with the world. A knotty brow, a dark brown complexion, thick, shaggy eyebrows, and a compact frame marked a rugged audacity and a commanding energy, which made him rude and terrible as an adversary; but with all this, he had a loveliness of temper which so endeared him to his friends that the survivors among them never ceased the praise of the sweetness and gentleness of his familiar intercourse. It was natural to him to venerate greatness like Edmund Burke's; and a wound in his affections easily moved him to tears. His life was dissolute; his speech was austere. His words were all pure English; he took no pains to hunt after them; the aptest came at his call, and seemed to belong to him. Every part of his discourse lived and moved. He never gave up strength of statement for beauty of expression; and never stopped to fill up gaps with fine phrases. His healthy diction was unaffectedly simple and nervous, always effective, sometimes majestic and resounding, rarely ornate, and then only when he impressed a saying of poet or philosopher to tip his argument with fire. He never dazzled with brilliant colors, but could startle by boldness in the contrast of light and shade. He forced his hearers to be attentive and docile; for he spoke only when he had something to say that needed to be said, and compelled admiration because he made himself understood. What was entangled he could unfold quickly and lucidly; now speaking with copious fluency, and now discussing point by point; at one time confining debate within the narrowest limits, and again speaking as if inspired to plead the welfare of all mankind. He had a wonderful gift at finding and bringing together what he wanted, though lying far off and apart. It was his wont to march straight forward to his end; but he knew how to turn aside from an attack, to retreat with his eye ever on his enemy, and then, by an unexpected reversion, to strike him suddenly as with talons. When involved in dispute, he dashed at the central idea, which was of power to decide the question; grasped it firmly and held it fast; turned it over and over on every side; presented it in the most various aspects; came back to dwell upon it with fresh force; renewed blow after blow till it became annealed like steel. He hit the nail again and again, and always on the head, till he drove it home into the minds of his hearers; and when he was beaten by the majority, he still bore away the palm as a wrestler. His merits, as summed up by Mackintosh, were "reason, simplicity, and vehemence."

But the earnest student of historical causes and developments will perhaps find the most valuable features in the volume, the chapters which are devoted to the progress of legislation, and the political relations and agencies which prepared the complete establishment of our national independence. The course of opinion in England, the position of the Cabinets of France and Spain, and the intellectual convictions of eminent thinkers on the Continent, are set forth in their influence on American affairs with remarkable insight and discrimination. In discussions of this nature, Mr. Bancroft may claim preëminence among most historical writers of highest note. His acquaintance with the details of European and American diplomacy, and his life-long connection with the politics of the country, give him a singular advantage over merely speculative scholars, and attach a weight to his conclusions that cannot be commanded by the resources of literary art.

BIOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM L. STONE.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF SA-GO-YE-WAT-HA, OR RED JACKET. By the late WILLIAM L. STONE. With a Memoir of the Author. By his son. 8vo. pp. 509. Albany: J. Munsell.

The labors of the late Colonel Stone in the department of Indian biography form a highly honorable monument to his memory, and enhance the brilliancy of his reputation as a journalist and an elegant belles-lettres scholar. His attention was early directed to the picturesque and romantic features in the history of the American aborigines; he devoted himself with enthusiasm to the study of their legendary remains; and the fruits of his zeal and devotion are embodied in the works of which the life of Red Jacket was the last which he lived to complete. The present edition of that popular biography is issued under the superintendence of his son, who has prefixed to the volume an appropriate and interesting memoir of the author.

Colonel Stone was a native of Ulster County, in the State of New-York, but shortly after his birth, his father removed into the valley of the Susquehannah, which was at that time a complete wilderness, abounding with savages and wild beasts, and furnishing the materials for the adventures of pioneer life, that were afterward wrought up, with admirable effect, into a series of border tales. His early days were spent in working on his father's farm, and his nights in studying Latin and Greek under the supervision of his father, who having formerly belonged to the clerical profession, was acquainted with the ancient languages. At the age of seventeen, having seen an advertisement for a printer's apprentice, he gained the consent of his parents to apply for the situation. With a single quarter of a dollar in his pocket, and a small bundle of clothes in his hand, he set out at sundown for a journey through the woods to Cooperstown, which he reached early the next morning, having walked forty miles during the night. His employer was Col. John H. Prentiss, the editor of *The Cooperstown Federalist*, who agreed to teach him the trade on condition that his parents should clothe him for three years. He, however, made such proficiency in his new business that it was not long before he was transferred to a wider field, being intrusted with the entire management of a newspaper that had recently been established by Col. Prentiss in the village of Herkimer. He remained in this position for a year, when he purchased the paper from Col. Prentiss, and issued it in his own name. Although a young man, he evinced the traits of character which at a subsequent period raised him to such high distinction in the editorial profession. He had a cheerful, buoyant temper, an ardent love of improvement, and singular courage and resolution. His industry was no less remarkable than the gifts of his intellect and disposition. The visitor who entered his printing-office would find him with his coat off, his sleeves rolled up above his elbows, busily occupied in setting type, or working at the old fashioned Ramage press. An incident, connected with his residence at Herkimer is mentioned by his biographer, as showing the difficulties encountered in those early days, in obtaining news for the press. "During the last war with Great Britain the route of the present Central Railroad, through the State, was that through which intelligence from the army and navy on the northern and western frontier of the United States was transmitted to Albany and Washington. A very great anxiety to learn the news pervaded all classes of citizens. The transmission of intelligence was slow, and not unfrequently a week would elapse after an event occurred at Buffalo, before it would be known in Albany. Mr. Stone was in the habit of watching the arrival, at Herkimer, of the stage from the West, and while the driver was changing his horses the editor was busily employed in obtaining from the passengers such information, respecting affairs on the frontier, as appeared to be authentic. In a few hours a *Herkimer American Extra* would appear, containing in a very few lines all the intelligence he had collected. These *Extras* were very much sought after, and were freely distributed through the post-office and otherwise in the various parts of the country. The arrival of the stage at Herkimer from the West was quite irregular in point of time; and the editor has been frequently known to spend a great part of the night at the stage office, waiting for the arrival of the stage, to obtain the desired information."

In the year 1814, Col. Stone sold his interest in the Herkimer establishment, and removed to Hudson, where he had become proprietor of *The Northern Whig*. During his residence in that city, he married a sister of the Rev. Dr. Wayland, late president of Brown University, a lady of admirable intellectual powers, whose tastes and sympathies were in peculiar harmony with his own, and who was his associate and counselor in all his literary pursuits. After remaining in Hudson for two years, Col. Stone removed to Albany, having purchased *The Daily Advertiser* in that city. The enterprise did not prove successful, and in 1819 he took charge of *The Hartford Mirror*, a journal distinguished under the editorship of Mr. Theodore Dwight for its earnest and spicy vindication of the Federal party. The day of Federalism, however, had now gone by, and *The Mirror* became more of a literary than a political organ. This did not suit the active temperament of Col. Stone, and after two years comparative repose in the editorial chair, he took up his abode in the city of New-York, as principal editor of *The Commercial Advertiser*. Shortly after assuming this post, he took a prominent stand in behalf of the Greek in their struggle for independence. He was among the first who drew the attention of the American people to that cause. No man in the City of New-York did so much to awaken public sympathy in their behalf. "After doing all that could be done in the city he accompanied Dr. Howe upon a tour up the Hudson River, and through the western towns of the State, preaching a sort of crusade for the relief of Greece. 'He loved to talk,' writes Dr. Howe, 'in a good cause; and he did talk most effectually on this tour. On the boats; in the coaches; in the hotels; on the sidewalks, he talked to everybody about Greece, and interested them by his earnest and eloquent pleadings. He was a man who cared little about manner, and therefore seemed at first *brusque* and abrupt; but he had such a genial smile, such a loving look, that everybody trusted him at sight, and liked him upon acquaintance. We held public meetings at many large towns, and here, as by the wayside, he pleaded earnestly for the suffering Greeks.'" Among other objects of public interest, Col. Stone was unwearied in his efforts for the completion of the Erie Canal, and lent an efficient support to the policy of Gov. Clinton on that subject. "In connection with the Erie Canal, and its influence in building up the interior towns of the State, Mr. Stone was wont to relate the following anecdote: In 1820 he visited Syracuse with Joshua Forman, the founder of that city, and one of the earliest and most zealous friends of the Erie Canal. 'I lodged for the night,' says Mr. Stone, 'at a miserable tavern, thronged by a company of salt-boilers from Salina, forming a group of about as rough-looking specimens of humanity as I had ever seen. Their wild visages, beards thick and long, and matted hair even now rise up in dark, distant and picturesque effect before me. It was in October, and a flurry of snow during the night had rendered the morning aspect of the country more dreary than the evening before. The few houses I have already described, standing upon low and almost marsh ground, and surrounded by trees and entangled thickets, presented a very uninviting scene. "Mr. Forman," said I, "*do you call this a village?* It would make an owl weep to fly over it." "Never mind," said he in reply, "*you will live to see it a city yet.*"' Mr. Stone did, indeed, live to see it a city, when he wrote the above in 1840, with mayor and aldermen, and a population of more than 12,000." The career of Col. Stone as a journalist is well known in this community, and was always creditable to the endowments of his intellect, and his character as a man. Although an ardent politician, the fervor of debate never caused him to forget the amenities of social life. The excitements of his profession left him time for the cultivation of letters, and his contributions to various departments of literature attest the fidelity of his studies and the soundness of his taste. With uncommon powers of ridicule and sarcasm, the edge of his satire was softened by the native kindliness of his heart and his admirable evenness of temper. No man who was personally acquainted with him ever became his enemy. His disposition was eminently social; he had a pleasant word for every one, however busily he might be occupied; his timely repartees often restored good humor; and in genial circles, his wit and vivacity made him the life of the company.

The death of Col. Stone took place in 1844, after a gradual decline of health for nearly a year. His biography is related by his son with just feeling and modest affectionateness in the present volume. It is valuable not only as a record of rare and excellent personal qualities, but as an illustration of social progress during the first half of this century. The connection of Col. Stone with the press of the country served to identify him with several of the most important movements of the age. It is curious to observe the changes that have taken place in the condition of the people and the aspect of public affairs within the life-time of an individual. The memoir before us faithfully commemorates the development of significant events, and thus challenges a certain historical importance, apart from its interest as a tribute to professional and private worth.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

Hurd & Houghton have published Theodore Tilton's poem, "The King's Ring," in a gayly-decorated shape, with illustrations mixed of plain lithography in black and white, and chromolithography. There is a great deal of flourish about these illustrations, but they are far from being good.

Fowler & Wells also publish an edition of Æsop's Fables, which they call "The People's Edition." It is intended rather for a useful than an ornamental book and gives us the well-known stories in a compact but clearly printed shape. The illustrations are impressions from old and well-known wood-cuts, but they are so generally good that we are not sorry to see them again.

D. Appleton & Co., publish "Little Red Riding-Hood" and "Cinderella; or, The Little Glass Slipper," both books illustrated by Gustave Doré. The pictures in these books are very coarsely executed, and do no sort of justice to Doré's designs, of which they are mere travesties. We do not think it right to take Doré's designs at all; but, if the thing were to be done, it would have been well to do it creditably. A picture-book for a child ought to be in all respects as good as art and mechanism can make it, but the prevailing belief among publishers seems to be that anything is good enough for children. There was a day when a different notion prevailed.

Another Christmas book published by Hurd & Houghton is "Christmas in England. Papers from the 'Sketch Book' of Washington Irving, illustrated by eminent artists." This is a mere piece of book-making, it being nothing but a portion of a former publication of Mr. Putnam's, "The Artist's 'Sketch Book,'" revamped and put forward as new. Publishers have a perfect right to use up old material in this way, and if it were good there would be no objection, but although the paper and print of the volume under consideration are excellent, inspiration seems to have deserted the "eminent artists" just at the worst possible moment for the purposes of the publishers.

The Presbyterian Publication Committee publish a series of five books for children with many pictures. The titles of the books are "Little Red Cloak," "Miss Muff and Little Hungry," "Jesus on Earth," "Ram Krishna Punt," and "Hindoo Life." They are intended for young children, but one of them at least, "Hindoo Life," will be interesting to young and old, though it is a mere sketch. We cannot praise the illustrations of these books; they are of the poorest, and would be omitted to the advantage of the children who will only have their tastes perverted by such daubs. The pictures in "Jesus on Earth" are the worst, and, if there be any best, those in "Miss Muff" are the best in the series.

Edward H. Weed, announces "The Fables of Æsop with Illustrations by Henry L. Stephens, lithographed by Julius Bien." This work is to be published by subscription. The illustrations will consist of 56 full page drawings, and the size of the book is to be large quarto. Mr. Stephens is a clever draughtsman, and shows considerable skill in drawing animals. He appears to us to be somewhat indebted to Grandville, but he is no plagiarist, and if the remaining drawings shall prove to be as spirited and characteristic as the few specimens which have been sent us, the book will add to his reputation.

L. Prang & Co. send us a "A New Version of Old Mother Hubbard, by Ruth Chesterfield." It presents a glittering appearance enough, with its bright borders to each page, but the borders are not well enough designed to reward close examination. The small pictures at the side of each page have an incongruous look, the dull tint in which they are printed contrasting disagreeably with the varicolored borders. Mr. Prang has so much ingenuity, and has hitherto shown so much zeal in well-doing that we do not like to complain of a falling off in the character of his publications. The idea of this child's book is an excellent one, and Miss Chesterfield's "New Version" is simple and pretty, but the decorative and illustrative portions of the book are unsatisfactory, and there is no reason why they should be so. French, English, German picture-books for children are made so beautiful now-a-days that grown people are not ashamed to be caught admiring them, and we shall criticise and criticize until our publishers are forced into employing the best talent that can be found here, and making books that are beautiful really, and not merely superficially gay.

Messrs. Ticknor & Fields have recently published an edition of "Evangeline," illustrated with woodcuts from drawings by Mr. F. O. C. Darley; and an edition of Maud Muller with illustrations by Mr. W. J. Hennessy. The books are, both, well printed and tastefully bound, and the attempt to secure the services of American artists in the illustration of American books deserves every encouragement. Just at present, the number of men among us, who can draw the figure well, is so small, that we cannot look for a very shining result even from the most earnest efforts on the part of publishers, but persevering encouragement will work wonders, and in time we may hope to approach the excellence of the German sixpenny illustrated books for children. Just now, however, even that humble goal is apparently far out of reach, and, what is worse, no one of our men seems to be making any efforts to attain it. As for Mr. Darley, he seems willing to rest in complacent inactivity on the laurels that he gained years ago; all his later work is mere repetition, and repetition without thought, of that with which we are all familiar. His mannerisms have apparently become so hardened about him that he can only think in one set groove, and the hand mechanically follows the spiritless action of the mind. For us, illustrations like these only spoil such a pretty book as the printer and binder have made of this edition of "Evangeline." We would much rather have the book without them.

If Mr. Hennessy's illustrations to "Maud Muller" are any more interesting than Mr. Darley's to "Evangeline," it is only so far as he seems to be striving to do his best to interpret the poet to the reader, while Mr. Darley seems to have no purpose whatever, except to get through a certain job, and receive his money. One or two of Mr. Hennessy's illustrations are very pretty; the little vignette on the title-page, that at the head of the poem, the one on the seventh page, and perhaps that on the sixth; but the others are not deserving of much praise. Some of them are positively bad—that on the second page, that on the fourth, and worst of all, the one on the fifth. This last we are inclined to lay to the charge of the engraver, for we hardly think that Mr. Hennessy can have made Maud Muller such a miracle of ugliness. Mr. Whittier says that Maud was beautiful. What is the use of engaging an artist to draw three or four pictures of her, proving that she was homely, and then calling these pictures illustrations of the poem. However, it is plain that Mr. Hennessy has tried to produce good work, and both he and the publishers deserve credit, the one for making, the other for encouraging the effort.

VICTOR EMANUEL IN VENICE.

SKETCH OF THE GREAT CARNIVAL OF INDEPENDENCE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

VENICE, Nov. 7, 1866.

The first letter I wrote you gave the story of the Austrians quitting Venice; afterward I described the Venetian officials notifying the King in Turin that he had been selected to rule over them. To-day, very weary with hearing and sight-seeing, I am to try and tell you how the King entered the city.

You must divest yourself of the notion that the King is anything more in carriage and stature than Judge Bates your militia colonel, or Squire Wilkins, your Congressman, who grows very polite to you before elections. Victor Emanuel is an ordinary mortal, and, to my knowledge, does not go to breakfast, as some old women in Indian, imagine, with a crown on his head and a scepter like a rolling-pin in his hand. You will see this gentleman, when you come here, wearing just such a frock coat and tile as you go to business with; but as he has, of late years, had a great deal of hard fighting to do and more military organization to accomplish, he most often puts on the half-uniform of an officer, and takes to review or to battle in it. He does not eat off gold plates, throw silver for boys to scramble after, nor have anybody bow-stringed to relieve his neuralgia. He is neither an extraordinary nor a blameless man. Newspapers abuse him semi-respectfully; on holidays he is cheered. His popularity, at present, is derived from the fact that he is more like common people than any King of his age. If you can imagine Mr. Lincoln coming up Broadway in a barouche or on foot, after having won back peace and the country, you will very nearly see Victor Emanuel descending from the express train which brought him to Venice.

With the iron crown set in a case for folks to gape at, and Turin half deserted by the thousands who went to witness his entry into Venice, the King and his cabinet and staff took a special train eastward on Tuesday, and made the miles of mulberry and grape ring past him. You have heard of railways burdened with troops; and, indeed, this same railway had its complement of infantry and cannon, steamed but three months ago toward Custozza, steamed back again with bleeding people, and at last steamed forward and northward with the sky-blue Austrian, the last of his clan, smoking his meerschaum in contented dishonor, and as ready, to-morrow, to settle here anew, without a shadow of protest. But the eastward trains through Lombardy, on Tuesday, were the greatest pleasure-trains I have ever known. We had none such during our war, neither en route to Washington to see Meade and Sherman enter, nor en route to New-York to the Crystal Palace, nor even to Chicago to the great political Convention. Over this Milan and Venice Railway, between Saturday and Wednesday, a full train passed every hour; and the depot at Venice, the switch at Mestre, is now a league of cars; half the rolling stock of Italy is gathered upon the banks of the lagoon. There are, without doubt, half a million of people in this cramped city to-day. To-night they rest in tiers, loiter on bridges, lie upon the Piazzas and Campis, make hotel-keeping a luxury and a slavery together, and every private house in Venice has gathered them in as he who made the wedding compelled the folks in hedges and highways to share his hospitality. If there is any particular advantage in being a monarch, it is to receive the warm applause of one's subjects, as the King got it over all this marvelous highway. At all the stations he was cheered by all the people who lived near enough by to walk to the railroad in a half-day. He depopulated, or rather concentrated upon one line, a belt of humanity of thirty miles in breadth, and came to, with a great bray of cannon, on the brink of the Grand Canal.

Here the glory of Venice came forth to meet him. At the result of the Plebiscito, if perfect agreement had not prevailed before, perfect gentleness followed. All were resolved so to deal with the King that he should have no reason to remember any great moment in his life than their hopeful reception of him. Therefore, when he stepped upon the quay, a grand arch rose over him, flower-wreathed, capped with his crown, bearing the human, living effigy of Venice as a Sea Queen, attired in bridal robes, reaching down to him her hand, with the ring clasped in it wherewith she used to wed the Adriatic; behind her a train of waiting ladies and sea-nymphs lingered, and the motto stood:

"Welcome to our elected King, Victor Emanuel!"

The pillars of the arch were inscribed with the names of the heroes of the war of independence, and the battles they had fought. The railway platform shelved down to the canal, where the splendid gondolas were waiting, and as the King received the welcome of the Podesta here, every housetop and window and foot of standing room supported some human being waving the tri-color, whether in flag or handkerchief, and the multitude of them making loud *vivas*.

The whole surface of the water, even to far recesses under the shadows of strange churches and tenements, was an expectant humanity, outstretching hands. They crowded the iron bridge before the depot, so that none dared pass; they climbed upon the flying buttresses of an opposite church; a tall scaffold, near by, was one great framework of boys and men; some roofs and palaces afforded precarious foothold for those adventurous even to death. Yet no episode of blood occurred, as down the stone quays the guards beat vociferous drums, and the King, uncovered, in the midst of his cabinet and the royal household, followed by the Embassadors of almost every civilized State, walked courteously down the margin to the Royal barge. This was constructed upon the amended model of the famous *Bucentaur*, wherein the Doges went solemnly to wed Venice to the Adriatic. It was a grand gondola, propelled by 12 rowers, dressed in straight nautical hats, wearing crimson sashes, slippered, in blue trowsers, and at their throats the tri-color tie, pinned with the royal crown. They had been selected with reference to their power and facility of stroke, all tall Venetians, of better class than the hack gondoliers, and when they stood to their oars the genius and discipline of muscle was manifest. No swan on the water guided herself more gracefully, nor put more unconscious force into her stroke. The gondola itself was the most gorgeous craft that ever sailed the lagoon. Forty feet in length, perhaps, built high yet light, flat bottomed, high at the poop, whereat a canopy of tri-color velvet, looped with gold, covered a throne, supported by couchant lions and horses, wondrously carved. Around it were similar chairs for the Royal Princes. Here the King, with quiet grace, seated himself. His family crown made the peak of the canopy, plated with frosted gold and set with precious pearls and brilliants. The oars were washed with silver; the oarlocks were fringed with gold; at the peaked prow, built high and menacing, the lion of St. Mark, with fore-paws advanced, wings spread for flight, hard on its haunches, and tail and mane raging to the wind, held desperately in its jaws the crown of Italy. The whole gondola was a living, carnivorous thing, light and savage, in perfect taste, yet of richness unparalleled; and behind it came the Cabinet, the provisional and permanent Mayors of Venice, the Royal household, the Generals of the army and the naval heroes, the Embassadors, and the distinguished representatives of sister cities. It took half an hour to arrange them, the whole landscape ringing *vivas* meantime, and when they started, to the blowing of trumpets, a gun boomed from the iron bridge. It was answered by a score of responsive cannons in every part of Venice. Then the great brass band played the *Marcia Reale*, or Royal March, and the cortege kept down the Grand Canal.

Now the long line of palaces on either side begins to drift past. The railway station is almost at the western end of the Grand Canal, and between it and St. Mark there are 150 palaces arranged on the water's edge, their great carved portals hardly above the line of the tide; and at no place is the width of the Canal greater than 200 feet, its length between the points specified being 2½ miles. For this distance every palace showed flowers and colors, mottoes and characterizations.

It is impossible, in our limited space, to detail the beauties of this splendid pageant.

Upon the arrival of the King at the Cathedral of St. Mark, he was received upon the steps by the Archbishop of Venice, a prelate directly appointed by the Pope, (who had excommunicated Victor Emanuel), for the reason of great services rendered to the Austrians.

His accession to the King's interest shows either a bold diplomacy or a resolve to secede from the position of the Pontiff. With outstretched arms this venerable person, who had denounced the unity of Italy, blessed Victor Emanuel, the excommunicated King, on the great public square, in the presence of 30,000 spectators.

Strange to say, not a voice responded in a cheer. Derisive laughter attended the raising of his hand. A few old women kneeled upon the pavement; the men stood bolt upright, scornfully or curiously, and directly there was a shout of: "Viva Vittorore Emanuele! Viva Garibaldi! Viva Italia!"

As with one gigantic impulse all the people, 50,000 in number, with a roar that made campanile, palace and cathedral tremble, answered: "Evviva!"

Still the Patriarch, calm as frost, with extended arms, kept his place before the King. The latter bowed, but did not bend. He was a smaller man than the priest, and by far the lesser and more ordinary figure. His military dress shining in the noon, his head uncovered, his stern, almost grim face, searching the marble pavement; the wilderness of tri-colors, all bearing his yellow crown, shading his epaulettes; the wonderful multitude paused as if breathless, deeply packed on balcony, tower, roof, and threshold; these made a scene almost feudal to me, like victorious Venice of old when her Admirals came home with spoils. It was so grand in its suggestiveness that, for awhile, the dead silence was like a sleeping ubiquity on man and water and flag. The fiercest Jacobins were amused in it, if no more; the weak-hearted paled an instant; some aged people crossed themselves. Then a voice from the foot of the great granite column of St. George came like a blast of discord over all: "*A bas l' Eglise!*"

For a second there was a wavering confusion, a suppressed babble as of a million of tongues, an quick conference; then, like the tumbling down of the city, the sinking of its piles, the swallowing of its waters, a yell of hoarse, unbelieving, scornful rage repeated: "Viva Italia, Vittore Emanuele, Garibaldi!" It was the fiercest cry I ever heard; the travelling indignation of a cheated patriotism, an expired credulity, a wounded prayer, an unreturned love. "*A bas Pio Nono!*" and all the throats, with hands and clans, and musket barrels in them, yelled to this, "*A bas!*" In the pitch of the terror the King's arm was drawn to the Patriarch's; they walked to the Cathedral together.

As he disappeared under the deep portal, a silence almost devout fell upon the thousands of faces, and directly they heard the *Te Deum* bursting the doors and trembling up the great square like the escape of birds. In an instant the people in the open air took up the measure, music being intuitive here, and half of Venice followed the great organ and the bands of brass, making such music that I doubt it has been excelled since the Army of the Cross entered Jerusalem. Up the narrow canals, from house-tops, from shipping in the harbor, the cadences arose, and the daylight was a solemn serenade, where thankfulness and happiness seemed to have improvised the same glorious song out of the perfect accord of half a million. Christ come again could scarce have such a welcome.

The scenes afterward transpiring in the Cathedral were complimentary merely; the King held a grand reception in the Royal Palace, adjacent to the Piazza; at night the Opera called the *Fenice* was open, and gave superb ballets and songs; all the theaters reproduced episodes current to the Carnival. At night, while the King was banqueting with the municipality, all the islands and bay were lighted with brilliant fires. The whole lagoon was ablaze, every poor sand-reef making a beacon to answer the rockets of the city. Throughout all Italy every village and city welcomed Venice to the new confederacy. The joy of the people knew no excesses nor any reproaches; all who had loved them, all who had upbraided them, were friends of the Carnival.

Heads wag around me, Englishmen's particularly, when I say, "What shall Venice become, now that her hands are untied?" Yet there is more for hope than when at the beginning of her race, just eleven centuries before, her independence was given away, Venice elected her first Doge and set out upon the commercial enterprise that gave her victory over Turk and Christian. She has all to expect by the dismemberment of the Turkish and Austrian despotisms, which will be accelerated by the unity of Italy, for even in the present Austria there are two millions of Italian people, as Venice herself was built among the Dalmatian Islands, on the Austrian coast. The affairs of Greece, long attached to Italy, forbade her not remote desire to be attached to the peninsular kingdom she has generated and adorned. The power that has the chance to succeed to the commerce of the Dardanelles is Italy. The boast of Napoleon, that the Mediterranean should become a French lake, is not unlikely to be realized by the people he gave away.

Ex-Gov. Holden, in *The Raleigh Standard*, frankly and urgently says that the experiment of Provisional Governments in the South has been a failure. Mr. Holden, though but lately an appointee of Mr. Johnson, is impelled to declare that the President was deceived, and so were his Provisional Governors. He even more emphatically says that "all hope that existing Southern organizations will concur in measures necessary to restore the Southern States to the Union is at an end." If Governor and Editor Holden has reasoned from the character of Southern opinion as expressed in his exchanges, he has reached his conclusions logically. If he has read the messages of the handful of ready-made Governors who just now vie with each other in biliously rejecting the bread of the Constitutional Amendment as a very unsatisfactory kind of stone, he might come to the same conclusion. As one of the most intelligent public men of the South, though not by nature a Radical, Mr. Holden probably utters the opinions of the mass of Union men from the most compromising to the most inveterately loyal. His judgment is theirs in respect to the permanent reconstruction of that section.

The Legislature of Alabama has rejected the Constitutional Amendment by a large majority, and it is significant that Mr. Johnson's opposition to it was quoted as an argument by its enemies. Gov. Patton, in recently recommending the Legislature to ratify the Amendment, was unsuccessful in undoing the work of his message on the opening of the Legislature, in which his decided opinion was given for its rejection.

Both branches of the Legislature of Georgia have passed the bill postponing the payment of debts till 1868, and it will no doubt be signed by the Governor, who recommended such a measure in his Message.

LETTER FROM "TOM BROWN OF OXFORD."

MR. SEWARD'S DISPATCH ON THE FENIAN TRIALS IN CANADA—THE IRISH QUESTION—THE REFORM MOVEMENT—THE JAMAICA COMMITTEE—AN AMERICAN LAWYER IN ENGLAND—FALSE REPORT OF AN ACCIDENT TO THE PRINCE OF WALES—ARTEMUS WARD—THE TOWN.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1866.

The sensation this week here has been the publication of Mr. Seward's dispatch to Sir Frederick Bruce on the subject of the two wretched men, Lynch and McMahon, who are lying under sentence of death at Toronto. I regret to say that the impression it has made in England is one which all friends to both countries must deeply regret. It is regarded as a distinct threat, and a threat conveyed in an insulting and snobbish form, to serve the political ends of the writer and pander to the bombastic instincts of your mob. A moderate and Liberal paper, such as *The Pall Mall Gazette*, interprets it thus: "We will enjoy the pleasure of dictating to you and giving you orders till it suits our convenience to take possession of your dominions. You are only tenants on sufferance, and we will make you feel it." This is their rendering of the dispatch, and I own I agree with it. When a Secretary of State permits himself to write, "Good relations are always difficult and delicate in States that are adjacent to each other without being separated by impassable boundaries," having regard to the circumstances of the case in Canada, one can only conclude that he means bullying. We all know, as well as you, that the whole of our North American possessions on the main land may be overrun at any time long before we could throw any force into the country which could make head against your armies. We are also sensitively alive to the fact that the time of the year has just arrived when it is virtually impossible for us to do anything for Canada, however pressing the need may be, and under these conditions we appreciate highly the taste of your Secretary's dispatch. I am very sorry for it, I own. Notwithstanding much that has seemed to me petty, and unworthy of a man called to the front of a free nation in such a crisis as yours, I have always tried to keep up the respect which I acquired for Mr. Seward when reading the debates on Kansas questions years ago. The dastardly attempt on his life, associated as it was with the martyrdom of your grand old President, revived those early feelings strongly, and it is with considerable regret that I am obliged to throw them overboard. If his dispatch means nothing for us on this side, and is intended for home consumption, and as a bid for the Irish vote, it might have been done at any rate in far better taste.

With respect to the merits of the question we are all agreed, so far as I can judge, in the desire that every possible consideration should be given to the case of these prisoners. Our people revolt, as yours would do, against the execution of a priest, and if McMahon can make out a shadow of a case such as that set up for him, that he was in Canada on his own business, and only called in by the filibusters to do the duties of his office to wounded and dying men, he should be pardoned freely. In like manner, if Lynch can adduce any proof that he was not a belligerent, but a spectator, sent by his employers to report on the fortunes of the invasion, though the case is far weaker than that of McMahon, no Englishman would wish the sentence of death to be carried out. But if Irishmen, whether citizens of the United States or not, will invade, not their own old country, but a province in which they have no traditional wrongs to avenge, and where the people have no sympathy with them, and in so doing shoot down volunteers who have turned out for the defense of their own hearths, they have nothing but a short shrift to hope for from us. It would be well if your politicians and journalists could find it in their hearts to treat this Irish question with more candor and honesty. I can appreciate the temptation of a bid for the Irish vote at your elections; but the real leaders should be proof against such temptation—and I confess that the tone of even the best Republicans on this question is a source of much humiliation to your most firm friends here. Even in your own columns I see Ireland classed in the same category with Poland and other oppressed nations, and this without any proof or argument which would not have applied with at least as great weight to your own Rebel States—for it all comes to this, even assuming your premises to be true: that a considerable portion of the people of Ireland wish to sever their connection with England. There is no distinction whatever, in any part of the British Empire, between the Englishman and the Irishman. Wherever there is a difference, it is in favor of the weaker people. They are less heavily taxed in their own island. Every career in England is perfectly open to them. At our bar they share the highest prizes. Sir Hugh Cairns, who has just been promoted to the Chief-Justiceship in our Court of Chancery, is an Irishman. There are three Irishmen among our common law judges, and hosts of Irishmen are practicing with success at our bar, while there is no Englishman on the Irish bench, or, so far as I know, in practice at the Irish bar. In the church and the army the same rule holds, and in the medical profession there are many Irishmen our leading physicians and surgeons. State education in Ireland is on a far better footing than in England, and in this respect, but for the internecine quarrels of the churches and sects, there would be nothing more to be wished or fought for. The only real grievances which remain—the established church and the system of land tenures—would be abolished in a session, but for the opposition of Irishmen themselves. And I cannot but believe that all men among you who are entitled to speak on these subjects, know all this as well as we. At any rate, we know it well, and, knowing it, shall fight as hard as you did in your great Rebellion to prevent the nation from being broken up, in whatever place the contest may be thrust upon us, and against all comers, and the Republican party in the States ought to be the first to understand and sympathize with us in this resolve.

To turn to pleasanter subjects, the Reform movement is taking a new development, though one which I fear is likely to hinder rather than advance the good cause. Hitherto, the agitation since the recess has been carried on chiefly by the Reform League, whose programme is, residential manhood suffrage and vote by ballot. The strength of this organization lies among the unenfranchised classes, the artisans and mechanics of the great towns. It is they who have swelled the great meetings in Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Scotland during the past three months. Of politicians of standing they have few with them; but Mr. Bright, Mr. Foster, and others of the advanced reformers, have attended their meetings, and expressed sympathy with them without indorsing all their views. Meantime, another organization, the Reform Union, has been growing into prominence, comprising a large number of the foremost Liberal members, and having its strength in the middle classes. This Reform Union holds its first great Congress at Manchester next week, where the delegates are to consider the points which shall be embodied in the next Reform bill, and the best means of keeping up the agitation till Parliament meets. Nothing could be better if the Reform Union, eminently respectable and virtuous as it is, to all appearance, would only make common cause with the Reform League as far as possible, not accepting their programme, but welcoming them as fellow workers. But it seems that this will not be done. The leaders of the League are, as yet, not even invited to the conference, and it is stated that a protest will be made against them and their doings. Unless wiser counsels prevail the cause of Reform will be hindered rather than helped by the Manchester gathering. No doubt this unlucky division in the Reform camp is discussed in the meetings of the Tory Cabinet, which are being held daily. The result may very possibly be, that they will bring in no bill at all, to the infinite content of Squire Archy and Mr. Lowe, who has lately been driven to the use of very strong language in denouncing the supposed intention of the Government to truckle to the popular cry, and desert their old principles of opposition to the smallest surrender of power by the privileged classes. Many advanced Liberals declare that this Manchester demonstration will be somewhat in the nature of the great wigwam, which met with such a flourish of trumpets the other day at Philadelphia, and ended in such unexpected and undesired results for its conveners and supporters. And they can certainly point to a number of honorable gentlemen who will figure at it, whose zeal for reform is of the very mildest kind. On this point, however, I hope to advance you further next week.

The Jamaica Committee have, during the past week, given public notice that they have instructed their solicitors to proceed with the indictment against Mr. Eyre for the willful murder of Gordon—that being, in the opinion of counsel, the only form in which the proceedings will lie. Of course the chance of a conviction is far less under these circumstances than if he could have been arraigned for "illegally putting to death," or, in fact, if any milder form could have been hit upon. That the acts committed amount to willful murder, technically speaking, few lawyers here doubt; but it is almost out of the question to expect to find a special jury who will face the verdict of guilty on this count in such a case. An ordinary man can scarcely master the doctrine of our criminal law, that where the act has been illegal the question of motive is not one which is to be taken into consideration on the main question of guilty or not guilty, though it may well be used in mitigation of penalty. The defenders of Gov. Eyre have meantime gained a small triumph at starting by upsetting the retainer of the Jamaica Committee to Mr. Coleridge, the member for Exeter, who is the most eloquent of all our criminal lawyers. The solicitor for the Committee had carelessly given the retainer in the name of the Jamaica Committee. The solicitor for the Eyre defense fund gives a retainer himself, and objects that his opponent's retainer is bad, on the ground that the Jamaica Committee have no legal existence, that they are not a corporation, nor have they any other status enabling them to sue or be sued, and so cannot retain. The point has been referred to the new Attorney-General, Sir John Rolt, as head of the bar, as is the custom on all matters of etiquette. He has decided that the Jamaica Committee's retainer is bad, and Mr. Coleridge has bowed to the decision. The general feeling at the bar, so far as it has been as yet pressed, is that the Attorney-General is wrong; but it is said there will not be any attempt to upset his decision so far as the present trial is concerned.

Talking of the bar reminds one of the representative of the profession from your side of the water who is still among us, though, I regret to say, only for a few more days. He has won golden opinions on all sides, even in this most conservative of professions, and I really think has done more good by his short stay here than almost any American I can remember. I hope he has even succeeded in helping on the cause of codification, which drags very much in these latitudes. There is something about him particularly attractive to the British mind. This charm I take to be partly his appearance, which is that of a dashing cavalry officer, of course intensely delightful to John Bull, when he looked to meet a mere lawyer, and partly his very genial and frank but perfectly well bred manners. John would not have been carried away by all this if there had not been the sound professional stuff behind, but when great legal ability is added the effect is irresistible.

Yesterday morning, by way of excitement, we had a circumstantial report in the city, telegraphed from the continent, that a bad accident had happened to the Prince of Wales, at St. Petersburg. He had been thrown or shot, it was not quite certain which, in a boar hunt. The news flashed round the town, and I fear some rumor of it must have reached his young wife, and this morning it seems that there was no ground whatever for it. The next thing that inventors should set their wits to work upon ought to be some method of detecting and punishing the spreaders of these telegraphic lies, which are becoming a serious commercial and social nuisance.

Artemas Ward has commenced his career at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, and, so far as I can learn, with very considerable success. I propose to go and hear him, so will give you no second hand criticism. Otherwise the town is dull enough, though more full of "the world" (so called) than usual in November. Almost all the Cabinet are up, and of course the junior members of the Government in their wake, and notwithstanding the fine open weather there is a large sprinkling of gentlemen sportsmen in the clubs. What it indicates, if anything, your correspondent is unable to say at present, but it looks as if 'sunthin' partic'lar wuz a brewin' among the country party.

T. H.

IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE.

LETTER FROM MM. DE GASPARIN, MARTIN, COCHIN, AND LABOULAYE OF FRANCE.

[Translated by Mary L. Booth.]

To the Members of the Loyal Publication Society of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: You know us already; phrases of introduction are useless between us. Our end is the same—the defense, so long as it shall be in peril, of the holy cause contested in America. The peril which seemed averted has just sprung up anew. It is necessary, therefore, that you should know once more that your European friends are on your side. However weak their support may be, you will not disdain it.

I. It costs us nothing to do justice to Mr. Johnson. He has fought and suffered under your flag. Several of his acts have been stamped with lofty and earnest intellect. Following in Mr. Lincoln's footsteps, he has understood the necessity of putting an end as speedily as possible to the period of exceptional power; he has set the example of the head of a government hastening to abdicate all dictatorship and restore the national liberties in full. We are in a good position to applaud—we who have unceasingly predicted that you would crown your struggle by thus pardoning the vanquished, disbanding your armies, reëstablishing the regular workings of your institutions, and showing the world for the first time a Constitution emerging intact from civil war.

II. Unhappily, Mr. Johnson has undertaken to separate what is indissolubly joined together, he has believed himself able to establish union at the expense of emancipation; he has adopted a programme which may be summed up as follows: "Let us undertake but one thing at a time; first of all, the reëstablishment of the Union and of legal order; by-and-by, we can think about completing emancipation, placing results side by side with principles, protecting the former slaves, making men of them, and even elevating them to the rank of citizens. For the present, they must be given up unconditionally to the absolute power of their old masters; for we cannot interfere with the latter without fettering the independence of the Southern States, restricting their constitutional jurisdiction, offending their susceptibilities, and delaying or endangering their return."

With a logic, the cool and inflexible rigor of which appals us, Mr. Johnson has proceeded toward the single end which he has proposed to himself. Like a man who throws aside one of a data of the problem to be solved, he has boldly drawn up his political formulas.

Congress passes the Freedmen's Bureau Bill; Mr. Johnson does not stop to consider whether the poor blacks, placed face to face with the Southern Government and the Southern courts, will have any chance whatever of obtaining justice; it suffices for him that the bill belongs to that side of the question which he is determined not to know, and he vetoes it without proposing any more moderate one in its place. The important point is to suppress all Federal protection. Perish the negroes, if they are an obstacle to the reëstablishment of the Union!

Another bill is adopted by Congress. This time, the point in question is only to secure the civil rights of the freedmen—the right to buy, sell, and hold property, to marry, to be under the jurisdiction of the common law, to be subject to common penalties. No matter, this also belongs to the side of the question which Mr. Johnson persists in ignoring; this is in opposition to his theory; this would irritate the South; this would give rise to the eventual interference of the central power; and the veto recommences its work.

This veto has been overruled, as we know, by a two-thirds majority of both Houses of Congress, which nothing has succeeded in shaking. But the fact that it has been possible for affairs to come to such a pass, suffices to measure the enormity of the error into which Mr. Johnson has fallen. See how far the South, patronized by Mr. Johnson, now pushes its pretensions! See to what a point it proposes to maintain Slavery! Those who doubted that emancipation, deprived of its practical results, was a lying delusion, know henceforth on what to rely. The last veto has thrown light on what was before obscure; none can longer hesitate. The necessity of putting an end to the negro question has assumed the character of a self-evident axiom.

III. This necessity Mr. Johnson denies, or rather systematically forgets. He talks plausibly of the duty of being just to the South, but he forgets the duty of being just to the men who have shed their blood to suppress the Rebellion of the South. He talks plausibly of the equality of States, but he forgets the equality of men. He talks plausibly of public liberties, but he forgets personal liberties. He talks plausibly of peace, but he forgets that justice is the condition of peace. He talks plausibly of the Union, but he forgets that the Union cannot be reëstablished so long as the least vestige remains of the slavery question.

We who have long and ardently desired the restoration of the South have never for an instant supposed that such a restoration could be effected without the precautions, indispensable in such cases, designed to prevent the war from breaking out anew.

So long as the Slavery question shall continue, the war will not have been ended. Now, the question will continue if emancipation is separated from its results, if the former slave does not become a man and a citizen, if he is not protected during the transition period, and if the Federal Government shrinks from the measures of humanity and justice which the past clearly enforces on the future.

IV. To proclaim emancipation and to deny equality is to take back with one hand what you give with the other. In the slave there is first of all a man. By act of violence, or Slavery, he is deprived, so long as this violence lasts, of the rights conferred on him by his quality of manhood, his birth in the country where he resides, and the terms of the general Constitution, but on the day that the violence ceases, the right of manhood revives. Free the slaves and the man remains.

Among you, in particular, this is evident. Your Constitution asserts in explicit terms the equality of all who are born on your soil.

A single exception is provided for, namely, Slavery. You have just generously effaced it. From this time forth, there are, there can be, none but equals on the soil of America.

Doubtless, you might have resolved upon a restricted emancipation; of the former slaves you might have made a serf; you might have subjected him, for a fixed time, to the apprenticeship system. You did not wish to do this; you did not stop halfway in your generous undertaking; you did not proclaim a partial liberty! You abolished Slavery unconditionally. In proclaiming emancipation, therefore, you proclaimed equality.

Restrictions and reservations cannot afterward be made. See, therefore, what objections are met by all those attempts at restriction which pretend to lessen emancipation by separating it from its results. When Mr. Johnson lays his hand on civil equality, the human conscience is startled. As regards political equality, a secret instinct warns us all that Slavery will subsist so long as the inferiority of the negro race is maintained. At the bottom, it is the Slavery question that continues under discussion. Deprived, under the pretext of race, and on account of their color, of the rights which belong to other Americans, shorn of the guarantees that protected them, deprived of the power of elevating themselves, abandoned to the *justice* of their old masters, and compelled to wait for the latter to be pleased some day to take the lead in final emancipation, the negroes will soon ask whether the bill of 1866 really deserves the name of the *Emancipation Bill*.

V. It is often pretended that Mr. Lincoln would have acted like his successor. Those who hold this language forget one thing, namely, that Mr. Lincoln always walked in harmony with Congress.

The harmony between the President and Congress guaranteed another harmony, that of the two causes blended in one, union and emancipation.

Certainly, Mr. Lincoln aspired to the reëstablishment of the Union, and at the time of his death was paving the way for the return of the South, accompanied with a general amnesty. But in a heart like his, there was room for the rights of the negroes by the side of the pardon of the whites.

What Mr. Lincoln would have done may be easily divined. It is only necessary to read in the history of that truly great man the successive acts which, by virtue of an uninterrupted progress, rose to the level of perfect justice. Try to imagine Mr. Lincoln adjuring all his principles, abandoning a race of which he had constituted himself the protector, and by which he felt himself beloved, thrusting far from him the party which had elected and supported him, and substituting his will for that of Congress! Try, you will not succeed!

To understand what Mr. Lincoln would have done is only necessary to see what Congress, which unceasingly thought and acted in harmony with him, continues to demand. Mr. Lincoln never would have dreamed of proclaiming an emancipation shorn of its results. In abolishing Slavery, he would have abolished the servile system. He would have imposed on the Rebel States the condition of accepting *entire* emancipation; that is to say, emancipation with equality. While taking prudential considerations fully into account, and perhaps avoiding sudden intrusting the negroes with universal suffrage, he would have opened to them the doors of the common law.

And the return of the South would not have been delayed thereby an hour. On the contrary, it would have been hastened; for Congress would not have thought of excluding the Rebel States! Who believes that the South, on the morrow of its defeat, touched by a magnanimous pardon, and happy to seize the hand that was extended to it, would have made more difficulty in passing two amendments than one, and in accepting the full liberty instead of the partial liberty of the negroes! All would have been adopted; the guarantees for the transition period would not have encountered the slightest objection; the eleven States would have resumed their place in Congress; and the triumph of the Union would have been complete, together with the triumph of emancipation.

In unison with Congress, Mr. Lincoln would have accomplished all this without difficulty, with that impulse of the heart which has the gift of working miracles, those broad sympathies which throw down all barriers, and that generous imprudence which succeeds where wisdom fails.

VI. The abolition of Slavery, the transitional protection of the freedmen, the equality of races, the gradual institution of negro suffrage, a universal amnesty, the return of the 11 States to Congress, the reëstablishment of the regular working of affairs, the suppression of dictatorship, the disbanding of a great part of the army, the speedy redemption of the public debt, and the encouragement of Southern colonization, all these things were inseparably connected, if not in the mind of Mr. Lincoln, at least in the noble necessities of his policy and that of Congress. The simple secret of this policy consisted in not separating the two words which had composed the programme of the four years' conflict, UNION and EMANCIPATION.

So long as Mr. Lincoln lived, the two causes and the two words formed a single unit, as the President and Congress formed a single party—the National party.

Since that time we have seen this unity destroyed. Union has made war on emancipation; the President has entered into conflict with Congress. As long as this division lasts success is impossible. The condition of success is for the President to walk in harmony with Congress. This was the condition of success during the war. Mr. Lincoln did not mistake it for an instant. At times, perhaps, moderating some impatient spirits, he always remained in the current of generous public opinion. This was also the condition of success after the war. To reëstablish peace and order, it was necessary not to depart from this great current. On the day that he did so, Mr. Johnson endangered the success of the reconstruction which should have been the glory of his name.

May he again take his place in and at the head of the movement of freedom! there still is time. May harmony be established anew between the public powers; may emancipation resume its place by the side of Union in Mr. Johnson's policy! But it must be done speedily or it will be too late.

VII. It is said that the Democratic party which destroyed America the first time, is preparing a second time to destroy it. It sets to work in precisely the same manner as of old. To make the South its lever against the North, to excite the passions of the slaveholders, to stir up hatred against the Puritans, the Yankees, to wage a deadly war on Abolitionism, to strengthen State Rights, and to protect the *domestic institutions* of the South—this is what it has done, and what it is making preparations again to do. Dissension between the North and South is necessary to it. If the Slavery question were ended, the party would have no reason for existing; it clings, therefore, with feverish ardor to whatever vestiges remain of the Southern system, and will not suffer them to be wrested from it—vestiges which will suffice, perhaps, to bring back, sooner than is imagined, all the horrors of civil war.

Leave this great agent of discord to do its work, and, from the quarrel between the President and Congress, ingrafted upon the quarrel between the North and South, it will bring forth disaster, to say nothing of disgrace. Has it not already whispered in Mr. Johnson's ear the advice to resign, in order to draw from a reëlection, in which the South would take part, the strength necessary to break down the resistance of the patriots, and to force the doors of Congress!

If ever affairs reach this pass—if the flame of passion is rekindled, and the gauntlet is thus thrown down to the North, the sword will leap from its scabbard in every direction.

Already the air is full of violence. The palmy days of the South seem to have returned. The campaign against the negroes and their protectors is openly commenced. We fancy ourselves dreaming at the sight; we ask whether this is really 1866, whether it was really Richmond and not Washington that fell last year; whether the President of the United States is really named Andrew Johnson! What! preparations are already being made to resist Congress and to brave its laws! We are told of massacres of negroes, and are informed that they are doomed to perish because their friends have had the imprudence to endow them with civil rights!

And it is scarcely a year since Lincoln was laid in the tomb!

VIII. To be just to Mr. Johnson, it is important to take his motives into consideration.

The State Rights, of which he seems to have constituted himself the defender, have an importance which cannot be set at naught. To sacrifice them would be to sap the foundation of the Constitution of the United States.

But without accomplishing such a sacrifice, it is allowable to demand solid guarantees of future peace before restoring to the Rebel States the full exercise of their independence. This, moreover, is what Mr. Johnson himself has done. He, who is terrified at the idea of exercising any coercion over the South, did this, and very effectively, when he imposed on the South the condition of adopting the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery. Was it believed that the cotton States would adopt this with enthusiasm? Was it believed that their independence was then respected? Not at all. It was simply said to them, "We do not wish the war to break out anew; therefore the cause of the war must be destroyed."

What was said to them with justice can be repeated to them with no less justice. So long as any vestiges of the cause of the war remain, the guarantees of peace will not be complete. Above subtle questions concerning State Rights, rises a grave question, namely, the right of the whole country to exist and to take precautions to avert the recurrence of a bloody struggle.

What do we read, moreover, in the amendment abolishing Slavery? "Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation." Thus Congress is charged to stop at no obstacle in preventing any one from violating the Constitution by annulling the liberty which has just been promised the former slaves.

The objection is raised that this leads to centralization! But the action of the central power has always been necessary when the general laws of the United States have met with factious resistance. When the South refused to acknowledge Mr. Lincoln, it became necessary to practice centralization at the point of the bayonet, and to reduce the Rebels of Virginia and Texas to submission. If to-morrow the Civil Rights bill should not be executed by the South, it would be necessary to practice centralization and overcome resistance. In the same manner, when the freedom of the negroes is proclaimed, it is impossible to avoid practicing centralization in order to effect a colossal transformation throughout the whole country. It would be puerile to imagine that such revolutions could be wrought without the interference of Congress and the National Government.

A Federal service exists, moreover, in the United States; there is a general legislation which is binding on all the States, and there are Federal Courts which insure its execution. There is a national army stronger or weaker according to the state of the country, but which must always be sufficient to assist the Courts and the law by arms. There are mails, there are custom-houses. Well, there will be one more branch of the central public service—that of the freedmen; there will be the interference of the law, the Courts, and the army, for the protection of the freedmen during the trying period of their accession to the jurisdiction of the common law.

You will seek in vain to avoid this necessity. Try, if you will, to have neither judicial nor military action when a Civil Rights bill has just been passed! Let it not be believed that the triumph of the Presidential veto has prevented this interference. It is in vain to propose not to interfere; there is an excess of violence and injustice, there is an outcry of defenseless victims, which will not permit the most indifferent to fold his hands. Mr. Johnson, himself, it is known, is practicing centralization, and far beyond what he imagines.

We say further, the only means of moderating Federal interference, and promptly putting an end to it, as we all desire, is to discourage resistance; to prove to the South that Slavery has had its day, and that it must resign itself to what is inevitable; to beware of holding in reserve a second negro question, destined to convulse the country like the first; to finish what has been begun, and not to stop halfway on the road to equality. Then the old masters will resign themselves to necessity, and the freedmen will elevate their condition. Under the influence of clearly-defined positions, everything becomes tranquilized. In the South, which will be purified by liberty and regenerated by European colonization, the garrisons will daily become fewer, and the action of the central power less necessary.

The partisans of Mr. Johnson accuse Congress of lacking patience, and urge it to wait for the progress which years will insure. By degrees, they say, the negro race will obtain, one after another, the rights which it needs; the South itself, under the pressure of public opinion and the example of the North, will confer them upon it in the end; and the time will come when the amendment suppressing all distinction on account of color, will naturally obtain the normal majority of three-fourths of the States. Why not trust to the slow but sure action of time, ideas, and the regular powers?

Why! Because the surest action of time will be to bring about the destruction of a wretched race abandoned to oppression. Because the claims of justice and humanity are always urgent. Because it would be farcical to say to 4,000,000 of men who have been promised freedom: "Time will give it to you. In 50 or 100 years, if your grandchildren have not perished to the last one, the progress of ideas will accomplish for you what we cannot accomplish ourselves without offending the Rebel States." Because there is a golden moment when certain transformations can be effected, while, this moment passed, they long become impossible. Because experience has shown, in America itself, that the party which now preaches patience preached it in the same manner five years ago, declaring that Slavery would disappear under the action of time and the natural progress of ideas, by the spontaneous decision of the South. Now, Slavery, at that time, far from disappearing, was extending its political conquests and trailing in the mire the whole policy of the United States.

Congress might hurl back to the party that surrounds and seeks to rule Mr. Johnson this strange charge of impatience. "Be patient," it might say, "do not aspire to suppress all action of the central power on the very morrow of a civil war, provoked by the exaggeration of the theory of State Rights. By the application of principles, the equitable establishment of the rights that belong to every human being, and the free development of the results of emancipation by the ending of the negro question, you will soon be able to withdraw your garrisons, your freedmen's bureaus, and all the measures necessitated by every transition period."

Indeed, with respect to impatience, nothing equals the plan advocated by the dangerous friends of Mr. Johnson—to finish nothing, to prevent nothing, to suppress all protection, to sanction no right, to stifle the action of the central power, and to stop their ears so as not to hear the despairing cries that are about to rise from the South.

It is easy to draw up proclamations, to declare that peace is reëstablished, and that the Rebel States have regained their independence. But a proclamation is not a solution. This solution demands more time and patience than the hasty restorers of Southern independence seem to have in store.

Their language has not changed any more than their policy. The Slavery party has learned nothing, and forgotten nothing. These four years of war have wrought no modification in it. For the word *emancipation* substitute *civil rights, civic rights, Federal protection*; you will find the phrases ready-made five years ago. "Let the South alone. The South loves the negroes, and will paternally restore their freedom; the only thing that stops it is your irritating interference. Do not interpose your unskillful hand between the whites and the blacks; do not speak, do not act, propose no bill, write no newspaper article, make no appeal either to the Central Administration, or to the courts of justice, and you will see that the South, left to herself, will solve the problem of Slavery." America cannot be twice duped by such language. There are changes which cannot be accomplished by ordinary means or regular channels. To permit a negro to vote is an enormity, an overthrow of all received ideas, an offense to public morality; the prejudices of race are wounded thereby as they would be by a crime, as they will be to-morrow by the civil rights of the negroes—"a negro must not be whipped! A negro can prosecute a white man in a court of law!" it will be said—as they were yesterday by the emancipation of the negroes, when the cry was raised, "What! these negroes, free to quit their masters, to work where they like, or even not to work at all! All these men, to be treated as men, and to have a wife and children of their own!"

These are enormities which men accept when they are conquered, to which they become accustomed, even speedily, when the questions have assumed the character of accomplished facts, but in which they never themselves take the lead.

The point in question is nothing less, in fine, than to introduce a transformation of the utmost importance into the organization of the United States. Yet it is wished to do this without increasing for the moment the military and judicial administrative supervision of the central power! And the sages who wish this style themselves practical men, the enemies of abstract principles!

The fact is that, under penalty of relapsing into second childhood, it is necessary to resolve to employ means in proportion to the work to be accomplished. To overthrow an institution as important as Slavery, and to pluck up the roots that it has left in American soil, is a task of sufficient magnitude to require the action of the central power. This power alone has conquered the rebellion; this power alone can destroy the cause of the rebellion.

The more prompt and resolute its action, the sooner it will become unnecessary. The means of speedily arriving at the day we all desire, when this action can cease, and local independence resume its full sway, is to annihilate to-day the last vestiges of Slavery, and to snatch from the reviving Slavery party the last shreds of the bloody banner around which they are already seeking to rally.

IX. Why have the sincere and enlightened counselors which Mr. Johnson has still around him not warned him of the perils in the path to which he is urged. This road is paved with fatal illusions. "Sacrifice emancipation to Union," it is said to the President, "and you will directly secure to America the concord, tranquillity and prosperity of which she is so much in need. After so rude a crisis, it is right that she should repose, should even leave some interests to suffer, however worthy of respect, and some rights, however precious."

Far from escaping agitation by such a course, the nation plunges into it head foremost. It is in the name of the Union that this pretended Union policy must be opposed. It is in the name of peace that this pretended peace policy must be combated.

Union and emancipation are henceforth inseparable, as we cannot often enough repeat; they are dependent upon each other. Whoever attacks one attacks the other.

Is there a surer means, we ask, of endangering the Union than to leave the Slavery quarrel unfinished? It is proposed to prevent a reconciliation between the North and the South, in order to profit by their dissension. Placed face to face with a definitive state of affairs, knowing that neither emancipation nor any of its results was longer open for discussion, and seeing none but men and equals on American soil, the North and South would soon abandon the struggle. By degrees, perhaps very soon, other questions and interests would produce new combinations, and substitute disputes of a different kind for those which have always been and always will be dangerous to the Union. But leave any germ whatsoever of the quarrel remaining, and the conflict will break out anew on the old ground, and with the old bitterness. As for the South, everything will be subordinate to the one thought of undoing what has been done, abolishing Abolition, reconstructing Slavery under a borrowed name, and taking revenge at the expense of the negroes while waiting for the opportunity to take it on the friends of the negroes and the whole North.

Mr. Johnson is afraid that the protection of the freedmen will compel him to keep too many Federal soldiers in the South! He will be forced to send a much greater number there when atrocities shall be committed, when rebellion shall break out, and when it shall be necessary, perhaps, to put down a new Southern insurrection.

In the face of facts, and from the first step, the *Platonic* reëstablishment of the Union appears in its true light—a pure chimera, such as might be conceived by a cabinet dreamer, but could never be adopted by a statesman.

Even now the conquered of yesterday talk boldly of resisting the bills which displease them, of treading under foot the judicial decisions which fetter their movements, of holding their former slaves in a state of subjection, whether they will or no, of excluding them from the common law, of punishing moral interference by violence, and of repulsing material interference. A few months more of this policy and Mr. Johnson will have the double honor of having destroyed the Union and reëstablished Slavery.

It is not enough to cry peace, peace! It is necessary also to do the work of peace. What do you think will become of the peace of the country when the South is authorized to believe that it has the President on its side, when Congress and its acts are considered unconstitutional by the President, and when the veto power seems to have no other object than that of defending the policy of the South?

It is the President in person who declares to the South, that the South is in the right, that it has been wronged, that it has returned in the plenitude of its rights, that the pretension to the right of protecting the negroes is illegal, that the thought of transforming them into citizens is deplorable, that the secession of the North is equivalent to that of the South, and that Mr. Sumner is walking in the footsteps of Jefferson Davis. Is it far from this to conflict, the taking up of arms, and civil war?

Oh, the imprudence of pretended sages, the revolutionary radicalism of pretended conservatives, the everlasting story of fanatics of repose, who go about demanding peace through the violation of principles, not knowing that the only peacemakers here on earth are justice and truth!

If America desires repose (and nothing is more natural than that she should do so), let her address herself to truth and justice. Sincere emancipation, security to the freedmen, the proclamation of the equality of races—this is what will tranquilize the country. Put an end to the negro question, reëstablish harmony between the President and Congress, issue an amnesty, open the doors of Congress to the representatives of the South, and the agitation which is now hourly increasing will speedily cease. You will no longer fear negro insurrections or negro massacres, the cotton States, so long closed to colonization by Slavery, will no longer be closed to it by insecurity and violence. Planting will revive, prosperity will flourish anew; the two great, inseparable causes, union and emancipation, will have triumphed together.

X. The condition of peace, of a return to the regular working of affairs, of the suppression of dictatorships, and of resistance to centralizing tendencies, is, therefore, precisely the opposite of what is advocated by the old party which is reorganizing around Mr. Johnson. The reconciliation of what it is striving to divide—union and emancipation, the President and Congress—this is the simple secret of true peace.

We desire neither the triumph of the President nor that of Congress. We desire the triumph of justice, through the necessary and easy harmony of the great public powers. In this deplorable conflict—of which we hope soon to see the end—all the errors have not been on one side. If those of Mr. Johnson have, for some time past, greatly exceeded those of his adversaries, he nevertheless gives the elements for a reconciliation, since each one has something to yield, without compromising the right.

The maintenance of the Freedmen's Bureau for two or three years, without increasing its power or the number of its agents; the suppression of all distinction in suffrage, founded on color, leaving to each State, however, the liberty to fix conditions common to all, conditions which may retard the entrance of the negroes into political life; the curtailment of all supplementary representation granted to the South on account of its slaves; the reopening to the South of the doors of Congress, and the proclamation of a general amnesty—such are the essential features of a programme which all might accept, a programme which no one would have had the merit of inventing, since it arises from the necessities of the situation, and is self-evident to every reflecting mind.

This programme once adopted and firmly executed, Mr. Johnson will have the satisfaction of giving full scope to his generous ideas, by reducing the army, lessening the expenses, and suppressing the exceptional powers. In proportion as emancipation becomes a reality, and the negroes definitively take their place among the citizens, the precautions of the transitional regime will become useless, and the momentary intervention of the Central Government will cease. The independence of the separate States will be wholly restored as soon as the security of the United States shall have been sheltered from the perils to which it is exposed by the negro question.

XI. The power of principles, indeed, is marvelous. Men may deride them; they may say to their champions, "Cling to abstract justice; as for us, we know how to discern practical questions, and to take facts into account." It will be found in the end that this *abstract* justice is the most practical thing on earth. Principles are the most real, the most tangible, the most pertinacious of facts. America has just gloriously experienced this; her principles have been her strength; her principles have been her buckler against foes within and without; her principles have been her victory.

And the day that Mr. Johnson deviated from his principles, he came into collision with facts. In ceasing to be the man of principles, he became the man of pure abstractions, of chimeras; he imagined that it sufficed to proclaim peace to establish it, and to declare the Union restored to suppress all discord.

In the troubled waters through which America is now passing, in the confused seething of the South on the brink of a transformation without which it must perish, one light alone can guide the Government of the United States, the light of principle. Let it follow this without turning to the right or the left, let it have faith in principle, and its success is certain.

Let us distrust sophisms which make a distinction between expediency and justice. Justice alone is expedient. An eloquent outburst within the walls of the Senate called this to mind a few days ago, "Ah, Sir, can anything be expedient which is not just?" The orator who thus gave the watchword of the position is among those who had sustained a prolonged battle against Slavery, and who well knew the value of expedients and what is gained by being adroit at the expense of the right. Patiently, firmly, sure that the good cause could not perish, he and his fellows have waited, they have conquered, and they will not give way at the last moment.

These men, whatever may be their incidental errors, are the glory and consolation of our time. The attachment inspired in us by America has increased as we have seen Congress ranging itself on their side. It might have been believed that, the war ended, the United States would have hastened to forget the right, and to rush headlong into the short-sighted calculations of false prudence. Nothing of the kind has occurred: the banner of emancipation still floats, thank God! and we greet it with acclamations on this side of the Atlantic.

We are far from you, and certain details may escape us; but be sure that our eye grasps the view as a whole. With respect to the great questions, the great outlines of your policy, we entreat you to have some confidence in your European friends. They have been faithful to you through your dark days; they now watch with a jealous eye over that holy and noble victory in which they have participated through their prayers, and which should neither be endangered nor sullied.

As to what would sully and endanger it, we are unanimous in our opinion. The men among us who have worn the colors of the South for the last four years will give you other counsels. As for us, we do not hesitate to say to you, "Support Congress; bring back the President. He must feel himself ill at ease in a camp which is not his own."

If, to his misfortune and yours, Mr. Johnson persists in separating union from emancipation, in reorganizing the Slavery party, and in relying on the South in opposition to the North, if he succeeds in crushing by this retrogressive body the majority of both Houses of Congress, then those who now encourage him in Europe will triumphantly raise the mocking cry, "You see that we were right, and that Slavery was not the cause of the war, for the Americans have avoided really destroying it after peace. Those great principles were nothing but great pretexts. The American nation has been, is, and will be the nation of the dollar. The philanthropic farce is played out; you will see now with what an air it will witness the tragedy of the extermination of the negroes when its national interests are no longer at stake."

The present partisans of Mr. Johnson hope soon to have the opportunity of thus insulting the cause that triumphed under Mr. Lincoln. You will not permit it, gentlemen; you, the steadfast supporters of this cause; you, who have employed such devotion and moderation in its service; you, who are strangers to party spirit, who bear hatred to no one, and who desire no other triumph than that of the right.

Your sentiments are ours. Our common motto is that beautiful text of the Bible, "Justice exalts a nation." What a commentary on this text has been written among you during the last five years!

In the time of Mr. Lincoln, you were exalted in proportion as you were just. So long as the counsels of the old school of compromise prevailed, you experienced defeat after defeat; as soon as you obeyed the commands of justice, you began to be successful. Then you became invincible; then Europe understood that she could not interfere; then she secretly repented of having transformed insurgents into belligerents, and of having aggravated, at her pleasure, your civil war and the sufferings of her own manufacturers; then you contradicted, one after another, the prophesies of calamity, defeat, bankruptcy, the secession of the West, the dissensions of the North, insurrections, anarchy, the omnipotence of the army, and the destruction of liberty; then you reëlected your Lincoln, and thus signified to the South that you were determined to go through with what you had undertaken. On the day that you proclaimed the emancipation of the slaves, you in reality took Richmond, reëstablished the Union, and insured the future prosperity of America. Justice exalts a nation.

For some time past, the fatal counsels of the Democratic party have tended to resume their sway. This party is attempting to prove to you that it is better to be at peace than to be just; that it is better to reëstablish the Union than to be just; that it is better to restore local liberties than to be just. Meanwhile, peace recedes, union gives place to discord, and local liberties remain suspended. You will have liberty, union, and peace, only through justice. Justice exalts a nation.

A. DE GASPARIN,
HENRI MARTIN,
AUGUSTIN COCHIN,
EDOUARD LABOULAYE.

"The Riverside Magazine for Young People" does not make its appearance as promptly as was intended, owing to the difficulties attending the printing in colors of the cover; but the first number will be issued this week. Its contents show it to be governed by the season; it is, in fact, largely a Christmas and New Year's number. Mr. Abbott begins his William Gay series with an extemporaneous party. "Caso-nella" writes a Christmas carol which has an appropriate border by Hows. The author of "That Good Old Time" has a story for boys called "The Midnight Coast," illustrated by Winslow Homer. There are papers on New Year's customs, stereoscopic pictures, and fringes, and the editor has a Christmas story, "The Neighbors," humorously illustrated by Stephens, who furnishes also the frontispiece, "The Three Wise Men of Gotham."

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The number of vessels in the navy at this time is 278, armed with 2,351 guns. Of these there are in commission and on active duty 115 vessels, carrying 1,029 guns. The following general exhibit gives in detail a statement of the character and condition of the naval vessels:

	Number.	Guns.
In squadron service	69	624
On special service	9	83
On service at home stations	37	322
Total in commission	115	1,029
Iron-clad vessels laid up	54	147
Iron-clad vessels not completed	7	40
Steam vessels not completed	17	306
Sailing vessels not completed	2	—
Wooden vessels laid up, repairing, fitting for sea, &c.	81	749
Total number of vessels and guns	278	2,351

Total number of seamen in naval and coast survey service 13,600 men. During the past year the operations of the several Navy-Yards have, with a view to economy, been reduced to the lowest limit consistent with the public interest. On several vessels work has been altogether suspended, and on others only so much has been done as was necessary to enable the contractors for the steam machinery to place portions of their engines in the hulls. Six vessels of the class intended for high speed have been launched, and also three others in which the steam power has been somewhat reduced, in order to increase the armament. Steam machinery for 12 vessels of the class here referred to is in an advanced condition, and the Department is under contracts, made during the war, to provide the vessels in which those engines are to be placed. It has, however, been considered advantageous, there being no pressing necessity for this class of vessels since hostilities have ceased, to make temporary arrangements for storing the machinery and postpone the construction of the hulls. In the event of a foreign war with the great maritime Powers, our country would labor under serious disadvantages were we without a navy-yard or naval station in the Gulf. A naval force of steamers and all fighting vessels hereafter must be steamers—could not be maintained in the Gulf without frequent repairs and supplies. With no navy yard in the Gulf the disabled vessels would necessarily be withdrawn from their station, and compelled to proceed to a Northern yard for refitment. Beside the perils incident to a voyage under these circumstances, with an enemy on the coast, the services of the officers and crews, as well as of the vessel itself, would be lost during the time she might be absent in going to and returning from a Northern yard. The Rebels and the waste of war have devastated the Norfolk and Pensacola Yards, but the best interest of the service, and the obligations of the Government, are not less imperative, now, when peace and union are restored, to place them in proper condition. It is to be hoped, therefore, that liberal appropriations will be made for that purpose. The Secretary, in speaking of the iron-clads, states that most of them have been placed at League Island, since the close of the war, as the best and the most available location for their security and preservation. It is desirable that the bill for the acceptance of League Island should receive the necessary appropriation. The available resources for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1866, $142,291,919 40; expenditures, $43,324,526 42, leaving a balance of $98,967,392 98; appropriations for the current year, $18,976,667 50, making total available resources for year ending June 30, 1867, $117,944,060 48. The following amounts are asked for: Pay of officers and men of the Navy, $10,825,280; pay for labor and superintendence in navy-yards, $7,976,199; bounties to discharged seamen, $500,000; navigation, Naval Academy, Observatory, &c., $612,229 15; magazines, &c., $80,000; surgeons' necessaries and hospitals, $236,313; contingent expenses, $1,592,000; support of marine corps, $1,505,212 01—total, $23,768,436 16.

The casualties of the Navy during the Rebellion are given. The number of persons wounded during this period was only 4,030, of which 3,266 were from gunpowder, 458 were scalded in battle, and 308 drowned in battle. The casualties incident to service in the Navy, not connected with battle during the same time, were 2,070. The aggregate number of deaths in the Navy from casualties of all kinds during the Rebellion was 2,272, as follows: From gunshot fractures, 495; from gunshot flesh wounds, 1,309; from incidental casualties, 373; died in Rebel prison-pens, 95.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

REPORT OF MAJOR-GEN. D. E. SICKLES TO GEN. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, Oct. 30, 1866.

Desiring to relieve the people from all unnecessary restraints incident to martial law, I directed, on the 4th of March last, that the administration of civil affairs in all parishes and towns be remitted to the civil authorities when duly appointed and qualified according to law, and prohibiting thereafter any military tax, assessment, or charge of any kind, except fines and penalties imposed by provost courts or military commissions for offenses whereof the party had been duly convicted. Civil officers have been required in all cases to obey the proclamation of the President, the laws of Congress, and all orders relating to the government of this department, emanating from competent authority. No disqualification for office has been imposed except the refusal or neglect to take and subscribe the amnesty oath last prescribed, unless the party belonged to one of the classes excepted from amnesty, and in such cases full pardon from the President is required. Provost courts have been necessarily continued in operation, with jurisdiction in cases concerning persons of color, until such persons became legally competent to sue and testify in the State courts, with the same rights and remedies accorded to other persons. (General Order No. 7, Department of South Carolina, March 4, 1866, Appendix 7.)

Cotemporaneously with these measures, the muster-out of the volunteer force, and the general improvement in the condition of affairs rendered it expedient and practicable to discontinue the military district and sub-district organization, and to establish posts embracing, territorially, several counties. These have been garrisoned by one or two companies, from which mounted detachments and patrols could be furnished when required, post commanders reporting directly to department headquarters. This organization was continued until the assignment of Generals Robinson and Scott to the military commands of North and South Carolina. I desired also that post commanders should be *ex officio* agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, reporting in that capacity to the assistant commissioner; and so far as this suggestion has been adopted, the gain to the public service and to the interests of all concerned has been manifest. In my judgment, all the legitimate duties of the Freedmen's Bureau can be more efficiently and promptly performed by the post commanders, who will have not only the necessary authority, but also the means and facilities at their disposal to enforce their orders. The administrative and economical advantages are obvious enough.

The superior courts, the local magistracy and the town and municipal authorities have generally shown a proper disposition to do justice between man and man and to afford protection to all good citizens. Unfortunately, however, there are exceptions to be made to this statement. In some parts of Barnwell, Edgefield, Newberry, Chester, Laurens and Richland districts (counties) in South Carolina, a freedman has little security for life, limb or property, apart from the presence and protection of a garrison of United States troops. There are other districts in the western part of South Carolina where the same insecurity exists. The truth is, that in certain localities of those States personal encounters, assaults and difficulties between citizens, often resulting in serious wounds and death, have for years occurred without the serious notice or action of the civil authorities; and in those neighborhoods where it has heretofore seemed to the population officious to arrest and punish citizens for assault upon each other, they can hardly be expected to yield with any grace to arrests for assaults and outrages upon negroes. It is precisely in these localities that the most impatience is displayed at the presence of a garrison, because people who have long violated civil law with impunity dislike martial law or any other law that is enforced.

In consequence of the vigilance of the garrisons and the punishment which has followed the perpetration of outrages upon refugees and freedmen, when the guilty parties became known to the military authorities, these crimes are now generally committed by bands of outlaws and marauders, composed of the most reckless and abandoned characters, organized mainly for plunder and pillage. There is reason to believe that organizations of these banditti, more or less numerous, and connected with each other, exist in the localities I have mentioned, and have their accomplices with corresponding organizations in the border Counties of Georgia, Tennessee and North Carolina. They defy the civil authorities; they overawe the well-disposed population. They often elude the garrisons, because it is impossible to obtain from the people in the neighborhood of their depredations or of their resorts any reliable information about them. Even the colored people generally prefer to evade inquiries rather than expose themselves to certain vengeance as the penalty of disclosures that would cause the arrest and punishment of one or more of these Confederate bands. His Excellency, the Governor of South Carolina, who has endeavored, by means of rewards privately offered, to effect the arrest of some of these offenders, has succeeded in capturing one or two of them, and they are now in the hands of the civil authorities awaiting trial.

It sometimes happens, indeed, that arrests are made of the worst class of offenders, and occasionally they are tried and punished. Instances of much gravity are too frequent, however, of the most reprehensible neglect to arrest and prosecute notorious malefactors and outlaws. Inquests in case of homicide, especially if the victim be a negro, seldom result in a verdict which points out the guilty. When arrests are made by military authority, and the parties turned over to the civil tribunals, the accused are generally admitted to easy bail. The sittings of the superior courts only occur twice a year, so that justice is slow at best. It became necessary, therefore, to authorize commanding officers to treat these outlaws as guerrillas and punish them summarily. On the 12th of October the commanding officer of the post of Chester, in compliance with General Order No. 15, current series, Department of the South, turned over the jail to the Sheriff, and also the custody of the prisoners, several of whom had been confined on charges of the most serious character. The Sheriff was admonished by Brevet Major Carter, United States Army, commanding, of the desperate character of some of the inmates, and of the necessity for vigilance; but, on the second night after the Sheriff had taken possession, all the prisoners escaped. It being apparent that no reliance could be placed on the Sheriff, I have communicated the occurrence to his Excellency the Governor of South Carolina, and directed the post commander to resume possession of the jail, capture the escaped prisoners if possible, and hold them in military confinement until the proper judicial tribunal shall be ready to try them.

In September His Excellency the Governor of South Carolina convened the Legislature in extraordinary session, when laws were passed substantially recognizing the civil rights of the freed people, as those rights are defined in the Civil Rights Bill passed by Congress. This concession gave all people of color the same remedies for wrongs and the same protection enjoyed by the most favored citizen. Their competency to sue and to testify in all cases, to make contracts, and to hold, convey, or bequeath property, whether real or personal, has been expressly recognized in South Carolina. (Correspondence between His Excellency the Governor of South Carolina and the Major-General commanding, Appendix 12; also copy act Legislature of South Carolina, Appendix 13.)

These laws having been officially communicated to me, I have directed that all cases, civil or criminal, in which the parties are civilians, be turned over to the State tribunals, that the jails and prisons be restored to the sheriffs, and that military provost courts be discontinued, except on the Sea Islands, where provisional tribunals cannot for the present be superseded, inasmuch as civil authority has not yet been organized and established. A large portion of the territory of these islands remains under the control of the Bureau of Abandoned Lands, Freedmen, &c., and of the United States tax commissioners, pursuant to the legislation of Congress at the last session. (General Order No. 15, Headquarters Department of the South, October 15, 1866, Appendix 14.)

In remitting to civil authority the comprehensive jurisdiction for some time exercised under martial law, the occasion was deemed a proper one to enjoin upon the freed people their duty to yield unhesitating obedience to the civil laws and magistracy, and also to commend to the authorities and inhabitants in general the considerate, forbearing, and patient execution of the laws in all matters concerning the numerous population so recently vested with civil rights and the obligations of citizens. Considerations affecting public tranquility and order suggested the expediency of prohibiting whipping as a punishment for men and women, and likewise the sale of persons convicted of vagrancy and other offences for periods of involuntary service. (Correspondence between his Excellency the Governor of South Carolina and the Major-General commanding, Appendix 15.)

There are good reasons for the belief that the fortunate exemption of this Department from the riots and turbulent collisions which have occurred elsewhere is attributable in the main to the prohibition of all armed organizations, whether of police, patrols, "regulators," or militia. The organization of an efficient police and constabulary in the several towns and counties has been uniformly encouraged, and the troops have always supported the civil authority in the execution of the laws and in the preservation of order whenever the employment of armed forces has been necessary and proper. The lawful enrolment of the militia has not been prevented; but while the United States forces occupy the territory no occasion is likely to arise for the services of any other armed force. To illustrate the inconvenience that would be incident to the operations of outside military organizations not under my command, I invite attention to the following extract from the militia law of South Carolina, passed Dec. 21, 1865, and which does not differ essentially, I understand, from the legislation of adjacent States:

SEC. 123. "That every commissioned officer in the militia shall have power, when occasion shall require, to assemble, arm, and raise any number of men belonging to their respective corps; and, if need be, to give notice and call to their aid the officers and men of any adjacent corps, to disperse, suppress, kill and destroy, take or subdue any pirate, sea-rover, or other enemy, who shall in a hostile manner hurt, or attempt to hurt, any of the inhabitants of this State, or their persons or possessions, or any company of freedmen or others who shall be lurking in any suspected place where they may do mischief."

The employment of any armed force in the manner authorized by this statute, would be sure to provoke serious collisions between the two races, and more especially until the distrust and alienation out of which such enactments have their origin shall have yielded to the better sentiments of coöperation and concord. (Copy report to Adjutant-General of the army, 12th September, 1866, Appendix 16.)

The armed bands called "Regulators" have no formal sanction from any authority, and are only countenanced by ill-disposed persons. These bands have committed repeated acts of hostility against the United States forces, and many depredations and outrages upon the persons and property of peaceable citizens. The instructions and orders given in such cases have been to capture and punish such offenders summarily as guerrillas, pursuant to General Order No. 90, War Department, May 11, 1865.

Recently a meeting of one of these associations was made the occasion for an address delivered by Gen. Wade Hampton, in which he is reported to have commented upon the Government and the armies of the United States, and especially upon the operations of Gens. Sherman and Sheridan, in a manner well calculated to incite discontent and hostility against the authorities of the United States. I have directed an inquiry into the matter, in order that the association of Rebel soldiers may be suppressed, and Gen. Hampton admonished to observe the terms of his parole, if, upon investigation, it shall appear to have been disregarded in this instance.

D. E. SICKLES,
Major-Gen. Commanding.

Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

The following is a synopsis of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the Secretary of the Interior:

The public lands in 1781 amounted to about 354,000 square miles, 226,560,000 acres. The whole of this area has been completely surveyed and the field notes recorded, all in accordance with the rectangular system. Since that period the area of our domain has increased to 1,465,468,800 acres, with a sea coast on the Atlantic, the Gulf, Pacific, and Puget Sound, equal to 8,120 miles. The political subdivision over which surveys have already been made, completely extended, are: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, and nearly so in Louisiana and Florida, and those in which this system has further to advance, are, Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, New-Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Utah and Washington Territory, and the States of Oregon, Nevada and California. The aggregate area surveyed in all the States and Territories, to June 30, 1866, is 474,160,551 acres; unsurveyed, 99,3[illegible],249 acres. The aggregate in miles which has been run and marked on the earth's surface, in establishing these surveys, is 788,120. For the past fiscal year the cash sales, bounty locations, quantity taken under the homestead act, and for swamp lands, for swamp indemnity, for railroad grants, and Agricultural College scrip, are equal to 4,629,312 acres; and the cash receipts for the same period, $824,615 06. The theory of conceding for actual settlement in preference to cash sales, is examined by the Commissioner, and prominent authorities are mentioned who have favored the same. The quantity of land surveyed on June 30, 1865, including private claims, is equal to 831,250 farms of 160 acres each, or more than 1,500,000 of 80 acre tracts. Beside the municipal concessions for military service and internal improvements, there have been granted for schools, seminaries of learning, universities, agricultural and mechanical colleges, 21,645,000 acres, while the estimated area destined to pass for educational purposes into territory west of the Mississippi River is 56,485,000 acres. The area already awarded for rail and wagon roads, with that yet to be segregated, will be equal to 157,865,794 acres; some for the construction of great highways of travel to the Pacific, and others to link together intermediate points. The Commissioner gives a sketch of the preëmption system from 1801 to 1841, and the pre-emption laws of 1841 and 1843. The spirit of these enactments, first manifested in 1801, though checked three years afterward, was developed in sixteen different statutes during the intervening period of forty years, and until 1841, when the prospective preëmption acts of 1841 and 1843 were incorporated into our legislation as a permanent policy, these laws reaching surveyed lands offered and unoffered; later legislation extending the privilege to unsurveyed lands, with exceptions, from the Mississippi to the Pacific. Preëmptions, under the act of 1853, are allowed on even-numbered sections along the line of railroads, when settled upon and improved prior to final allotment of granted sections, also to lands where covered by French, Spanish, or other grants, declared invalid by the Supreme Court. The act of 27th of March, 1854, recognizes the settlements made prior to the withdrawal of lands from market.

The municipal town site law of 1844, and the [illegible] provision in the graduation act of 1854, have given away, the one to the town property and coal-land laws of 1864 and 1865, the other to the homestead laws of 1862, 1864, 1866. The Commissioner discusses the provisions of the Homestead law; the purpose of this measure is to hold out incentives for immigrants to identify themselves with the broad fields of the West, and to secure their labor for such a period in the strength of manhood or maturity of life as will insure stability in settlements, development of arable resources, and steady increase of agricultural wealth. This great original measure should stand unimpaired in its full vigor, and its results will continue to increase the producing power of the country. It has been suggested whether the privilege should not be enlarged by opening up unsurveyed lands to its operation. This question is discussed by the Commissioner at length. Iron and coal property on public domain; the three broad belts stretching across the country containing the precious metals; petroleum in California, and legislation relating to minerals are touched upon.

The lands offered at public sale in the last fiscal year amount to 6,423,984 acres; in addition to which other lands, heretofore withdrawn from sale or entry, have been restored to market.

All accounts of receivers of public money, and disbursing agents have been adjusted to the close of the fiscal year; all five per cents due the land States have been adjusted as far as accrued. The system which controls in adjustment of receivers and disbursing agents' accounts, and the relation which this class of officers hold in regard to the acquisition of title by purchase or otherwise, of public lands is discussed, and the Commissioner recommends that the interdict in this respect that applies to General Land Office employes shall be made general in regard to all employes in land administration. In [illegible] Moines land grant, special certificates have issued, fully [illegible]ing the claims, which render the acts of 8th August, [illegible] resolutions of 2d March, 1861, and act of 12th July, [illegible], amount to 833,079 90 acres. The Fort [illegible] reserve is subdivided into 316 lots, of which 229 have been sold; the residue is to be disposed of under the special act of July 4, 1866. A sketch of the legislation relating to swamp and overflowed lands, and the decision of the General Land Office, overruled by the Attorney General's opinion of April 20, 1866, are given. Aggregate area selected to June 30, 1866, is 58,649,247 acres, of which 43,904,774 acres have been patented; the aggregate indemnity granted for lands of this character to the 30th of June, 1866, is, in cash, $597,201 37; in other lands 478,030 93 acres. On the donation claims of Oregon and Washington, certificates up to June 30, 1866, have been received, covering 1,637,068 acres; patents have been issued for the greater portion, embracing 1,292,423 acres. Further legislation is necessary to fix a period of time within which parties to be required to pay for their survey shall come forward and do so, otherwise their claims shall be located in accordance with the lines of the public surveys.

The report is accompanied by a special communication respecting the surveying archives of Missouri, Iowa and Wisconsin, containing historic details relative to the French and Spanish administration in Upper Louisiana. It is also accompanied by returns of the Surveyors General complete, exhibits of sites and locations, of the extent of surveys in each political division of the United States; also of all the land grants made for canals, and rail and wagon roads, with maps of the several land States and Territories, and a connected map of the United States showing the progress and extent of surveys.

ABSTRACT OF REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

The Fifth Annual Report of Commissioner Newton shows the superior benefits of diversified agriculture by instructive statistics. The cotton crop of Georgia, in 1860, was 701,840 bales, yielding something over thirty millions of dollars, while the butter of New York in 1865 was estimated at sixty millions of dollars.

In 1864 the corn crop of New York was estimated at $38,000,000, the wheat at $25,000,000, the oats at $33,000,000, potatoes at $19,000,000, and hay at $90,000,000. Including the minor cereals, products of orchards and gardens, the production of beef and mutton from pasturage, and a great variety of miscellaneous and exceptional products, the currency value of the agricultural productions of this one State in that year was far greater than the money returns of any cotton crop ever produced in the country, and the gold value of such products would be more than equivalent to the gold value of half the cotton crop of 1860.

The following is a summary of Department estimates of farm stock, in January of each year for two years past, for the Northern States east of the Rocky Mountains:

Stock.	Number. 1865.	Number. 1866.	Value. 1865.	Value. 1866.
Horses	3,160,[illegible]	[illegible],019	$307,425,499	$376,[illegible],812
Mules	[illegible]	[illegible],151	25,041,488	25,6[illegible],809
Cattle	13,840,731	13,[illegible],953	336,808,337	483,859,[illegible]
Sheep	28,647,[illegible]	[illegible],797	154,[illegible],466	146,428,697
Hogs	13,07[illegible]	[illegible],876	111,796,016	120,073,168
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	936,079,128	1,102,[illegible],344

The following is the Department estimate of the amount of the following principal crops, their average and total value in the Northern States, embraced in current crop estimates of the past three years:

ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF CROPS.

Crops, &c.	1863.	1864.	1865.	Increase in 1865.	Decre. in 1866.
Indian corn, bush	397,839,212	530,451,403	704,427,853	173,976,450	—
Wheat, bush	173,677,928	160,695,823	148,522,827	....	12,172,996
Rye, bush	19,989,335	19,872,975	19,543,905	....	329,070
Oats, bush	170,129,864	176,690,064	225,252,295	48,562,161	....
Barley, bush	12,158,195	10,716,328	11,391,286	674,958	....
Buckwheat, bush	15,786,122	18,700,540	18,331,019	....	369,521
Potatoes, bush	96,965,198	96,532,029	101,032,095	4,500,066	....
Total	886,546,654	1,012,969,232	1,228,501,280	216,412,876	12,891,587
Tobacco, pounds	153,353,092	197,460,229	183,316,953	....	19,143,276
Hay, tons	16,366,730	17,118,601	23,538,740	6,422,049	....

The total value of the crops as above stated was estimated at $955,764,322 in 1863, $1,504,543,690 in 1864, $1,047,360,671 in 1865.

ABSTRACT OF REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

This exhibit from the Interior Department shows that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, public lands were disposed of as follows: Acres sold for cash, 388,294 10; acres entered under the Homestead acts, 1,892,516 85; acres located with military warrants, 493,180 06; acres approved to States as swamps, 1,199,652 27; acres approved to States for railroads, 34,595 99; acres located with agricultural college scrip, 621,097 60. Total, 4,629,312 87.

The entire amount of the public domain is 1,465,468,800 acres, of which 474,160,551 acres have been surveyed. An interesting feature of the report is its statement of the law relative to preëmption. The right of the pre-emptor attaches from the date of his actual personal settlement; that of the homestead settler from the date of his entry at the local land office. The latter is confined to surveyed lands. In either case the title may be consummated by a full compliance with the terms and conditions imposed by the law under which it was initiated. A p[illegible] has settled, with a view to pre-emption, upon a particu[illegible] and thus exclude all others from acquiring a rig[illegible] should not be permitted to abandon this original c[illegible] enter the land under the homestead law. Such a [illegible] would, in many instances, inevitably lead to a g[illegible] The modes prescribed for acquiring title to land by th[illegible] ments essentially differ; and if the claimant under a[illegible] tion law fails to perform the condition which it e[illegible] should incur the consequences of such failure.

During the last fiscal year the number of invalid pensions granted was 22,645, at an aggregate annual rate of $1,7[illegible] and the number of pensions that were increased was 1,[illegible] an annual amount of $43,936 23. The whole number of new army pensioners added to the rolls during the year was 49,7[illegible] which, with that of those previously on the rolls, makes [illegible] invalids, and [illegible] widows and dependent relatives [illegible] aggregate annual rate of $11,413,1[illegible]

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12, 1866.

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Clubs of ten or twenty or more for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE should unite, at places where there is a daily mail, and subscribe for our DAILY edition for the benefit of the club, thus securing the important news every day. To clubs of fifty for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent gratis.

SOLON ROBINSON'S NEW NOVEL.

The second chapter of Me-won-i-too appears in this week's issue of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, and will be continued in each issue till completed. Persons who have clubs ready should send their subscriptions without delay. Additions can be made at any time, and the back numbers furnished from the commencement of the Novel.

McCULLOCH ON "MONOPOLIES."

The Hon. Hugh McCulloch was formerly a Whig, and is accustomed still to assure his old friends that he is a moderate Protectionist. He has an unquestioned right to be a Free Trader if his convictions lead him to be; yet there is a moral obligation to maintain a reasonable consistency between word and act, professed creed and casual inculcation, which we regret to see disregarded—nay, defied—by our country's Minister of Finance. From the beginning to the end of his recent elaborate Report, Mr. McCulloch talks as though he had never been a Protectionist and never knew how to be. Take, for example, the second of his "general principles" of taxation, of which he asserts that "the correctness has been proved by other nations," so that they "may be safely adopted as a guide to the legislation that is now required:"

"2d. That the duties upon imported commodities should correspond and harmonize with the taxes upon home productions, and that these duties should not be so high as to be prohibitory, nor to *build up home monopolies*, nor to prevent that free exchange of commodities which is the life of commerce. Nor, on the other hand, should they be so low as to seriously impair the revenues, nor to subject the home manufacturers, burdened with heavy internal taxes, to a competition with cheap labor and larger capital which they may be unable to sustain."

—What is a "monopoly?" Is it not an exclusive privilege, by law conferred on a designated person or persons, to produce or supply an article which others desire? Mr. McCulloch, for example, is our only Secretary of the Treasury, and, while he retains his place, enjoys a monopoly of the privilege of uttering nonsense and sophistry, (if he will,) from the highest and most authoritative financial position. But in what allowable, what conceivable sense, can a high duty imposed on a foreign product "build up home monopolies," while every person living in this country is at perfect liberty to produce just such (or better) articles, and sell them so cheap as he may?

Do let us have this matter made so clear that human audacity will not suffice to attempt its further perversion or mystification.

Let us suppose that there is one, and but one, mine of Zinc, or Plumbago, or Nickel, in our country, and that this mine belongs to an individual or company: It might be fairly urged that a high duty on imported Zinc, Plumbago, or Nickel, (as the case may be,) would create a gainful monopoly for the benefit of that person or company. In other words, it would enable the owner or owners of that mine to sell their product (within certain limits) at their own price.

Now let us suppose Congress should impose a prohibitory duty—say $100 and upward per ton—on all imported Iron (for instance), would any such result be produced? What would thenceforth regulate and govern the cost of Iron to our consumers? At first, for a very short time, there would be a deficient supply of Iron, and a consequent enhancement of its price. But would not this fact inevitably, instantly stimulate and insure an increased home production of Iron? Here are blown-out furnaces all over the land, standing idle because they cannot be run at a profit—would not an increase of even $5 per ton put many of these at once into blast again? And if the price were enhanced $10, $15, or $20 per ton, who does not know that more, and still more, of them would be set to work, and that new works would be erected whenever Ore, Coal, and Lime, could be conveniently brought together, giving employment to tens of thousands of blasters, choppers, masons, quarrymen, furnacemen, &c., &c. Who that ever read a page or thought an hour on the subject does not know that this process of erecting new iron-works and reviving those now disused would go on so long as more Iron could be made at a profit, or until the profit of the pursuit had been reduced to the average profit of business in general?

Is there any possible demur to this statement? Are not the elements of Iron production abundant, widely diffused, and practically inexhaustible? Let us suppose all Protectionists so stolid or so ignorant that *they* would persist in using their capital where it would yield them little or nothing, when they might make 25 to 50 per cent. by employing it in Iron-making, would not Free Traders evince more common sense? If they now decline to invest in Iron-making, is it not for the precise reason that they can do better—that is, make more—in some other vocation? And will they not rush into Iron-making whenever they shall find this more profitable than their present pursuits? Nay: would not the very Britons who are now making Iron for our market in the "fast-anchored isle," come (or send) over and make it here, if they could thus secure a larger profit than by making it where they now do?

Is there any answer to this statement of the case? If so, what is it? And, if not, what reason or sense is there in Mr. McCulloch's bugbear of "building up home monopolies?" If what he says is the sheer, bald, palpable fallacy it seems to us, is it not discreditable to our country that its highest financial officer should presume to utter it?

That a "free exchange of commodities" is "the life of commerce," we have been hearing from Free Traders these forty years, during which every Protective Tariff has been confronted by *The Evening Post* and its echoes with predictions that our Commerce would be ruined and our Revenue dried up by its enactment. We have heretofore reprinted those prophesies and contrasted them with the actual returns of both Commerce and Revenue accruing under those very Tariffs of 1824, 1828, 1842, and 1861, which *The Post* & Co. asserted would destroy both Commerce and Revenue. There are many countries which have systematically ignored or rejected protection—Portugal, Turkey, Italy, Brazil, for instance—and we invite a comparison between their Commerce and ours, especially in those years when Protection was here in the ascendant. Mr. McCulloch's assertions cannot outweigh the statistics of all nations' treasury departments, our own included. We dare the Secretary to compile and present a tabular exposé of our Commerce and Revenue under Protection and Free Trade respectively. Such a table, fairly made up, would be more instructive and more valuable than a volume of naked and oft-refuted assertions. H. G.

OUR FRIENDS IN FRANCE.

The letter from four of the best friends the Union possesses in Europe—MM. de Gasparin, Martin, Cochin, and Laboulaye—deals intelligently with the question of reconstruction, though when it was written, several months ago, they were not in possession of important facts. They did not know then that every Southern State would reject the Constitutional Amendment; they did not know of the Labor laws passed by some of the States to crush the freedmen into serfs; nor did they appear to fully understand the full extent of Mr. Johnson's betrayal of the principles of which he was elected a representative. Nevertheless, their appeal to the people of the United States to yield no particle of justice is full of application to the situation to-day.

These men have a right to speak to us. They are the earnest defenders of liberty in their own country, and recognize in America the hope of the oppressed people of Europe. They look to this country not only as a refuge for fugitives from tyranny, but as an example upon which free Governments are hereafter to be established throughout the world. The moral influence of the Republic is already seen in the great reform movement in England, and others similar, though less developed, in Prussia and Italy. They know that the failure of Republicanism in America would place Europe in hopeless bondage for generations, and they watch our cause as their own. They perceive that its only danger comes from the policy of Mr. Johnson, and that they fear, not in itself, but in its influence on the North. They tremble lest the people who crushed rebellion, should be divided now upon a question of equal importance. Since then they have had the glorious triumph of the principles of the Union party at the polls, and the overwhelming majority given against compromise with the elements that caused the Rebellion, and still defer the perfect harmony of the States.

The letter is an argument of unusual force, and from any source would command attention by its intrinsic force. But as the appeal of Republicans in Europe, from the men who were our friends when all England and France looked with unconcealed delight upon the dangers of the Union, it deserves a warmer welcome. We thank them in behalf of a people who honor their courage and ability, and are grateful for their aid.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

A glance at the recently-published correspondence relating to Mexico will show how little reason we have to be proud of our last move in the Mexican game, although, perhaps, any proposition would seem respectable after some that blot the recent pages of our national diplomacy. The first orders looking toward the removal of the French troops from Mexico were issued on the 18th October, 1865, in consequence of a suggestion voluntarily made by our Minister, Mr. Bigelow, that the United States would recognize the Empire of Maximilian, which was even then in a tottering condition, so soon as the French had departed. Mr. Bigelow affirms that the suggestion was made upon his own responsibility—although how he could venture a suggestion of such profound moment without Mr. Seward's approval is inexplicable. He insisted that their departure must precede recognition. In referring to his proposition in a letter to M. Drouyn de Lhuys, Feb. 7, 1866, Mr. Bigelow said:

"I asked whether, in your Excellency's opinion, Maximilian would be able to sustain himself without the aid of France if his authority were recognized by the United States. That inquiry led to a conversation in which I had occasion at least twice to state to your Excellency that our recognition of any Government in Mexico, so long as it was sustained by foreign arms, was impossible; that the logic of the situation required the independence of Mexico to be established by the withdrawal of all foreign soldiers before our Government could formally recognize a Government accused of owing its existence to their presence."

This proposition was made in the face of the resolution of the Senate recognizing the *Republic* of Mexico, of the unanimous resolution of the House of Representatives repudiating Maximilian, and of the almost unanimous sentiment of the American people.

The President most properly disapproved of Mr. Bigelow's tender of recognition, but France was informed that she might rely upon our friendship and neutrality, and on the 5th of April, 1866, M. Drouyn de Lhuys, referring to Mr. Seward's pledge of non-intervention after the departure of the French troops, advises the Marquis de Montholon that the Emperor had decided that the troops should evacuate Mexico in three detachments, the first being intended to go in November, 1866, the second in March, 1867, and the third in November of the same year.

The Emperor was perfectly frank, not to say blunt, in advising Mr. Bigelow of the motives of his decision, and the freedom which he proposed to exercise. On the 4th of June, Mr. Bigelow thus recites his conversation with the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"He said that the Imperial Government proclaimed its intention to retire from Mexico, because it suited its convenience and interest to retire, and for no other reason. * * It means to withdraw its army within the time prescribed, and it does not intend to take one or two hundred in the first detachment and one or two hundred in the second, leaving the greater body of them to the last, though it had not deemed it necessary to specify with minuteness details of this kind, which depend upon hygienic and climatic influences, of which it was the best, the only, competent judge."

The explicit declaration on the part of the Emperor of his intention to use his own discretion, and his curt intimation to Mr. Bigelow, with but small excess of diplomatic courtesy, that whatever he did in the matter was for his own convenience, and not to please the United States, left no room for surprise at any change he might find it advisable to make in his arrangements. Accordingly, Mr. Bigelow writes to Mr. Seward Nov. 8, 1866, that the Minister of Foreign Affairs had informed him that the Emperor thought any reduction of the French force in Mexico might be perilous to those who remained behind, and he therefore proposed, instead of bringing his army home by detachments extending to November 1867, to bring them all home together in the Spring of 1867.

This change, which on the face of it, was a breach of faith on the part of the Emperor was deemed to be justified, as is now alleged, by acts on the part of this Government betraying its purpose of active intervention. At any rate the new policy was affirmed to be necessary on military grounds. The expedition had proved an utter failure. The Mexicans without even our moral aid had rendered the Empire an impossibility. All that remained for Napoleon was to save what was left of his army, and the collapse of the Empire made it essential that they should go together.

The State Department, however, thought otherwise, and with that extraordinary facility for saying and doing the wrong thing at the wrong time which Mr. Seward so constantly exhibits, it resolved to offer a parting insult to the Emperor, to which, engaged as he was in his Industrial Exposition, he might possibly submit, and which, if he declined to accept it, might afford, perhaps, an apology for a foreign quarrel. Accordingly, Mr. Seward replies by the Cable on the 23d of November that the Emperor's modification of the previous arrangement "so as to leave the whole French army in Mexico for the present, instead of withdrawing one detachment in November current as promised, is now found in every way inconvenient and exceptionable. We cannot acquiesce, &c." And the reasons give why we cannot acquiesce are that we have sent Mr. Campbell and Gen. Sherman to confer with President Juarez on subjects which are deeply interesting to the United States, and of vital importance to Mexico. The dispatch does not add, as might have been expected, that we had also employed Gen. Sheridan to intervene in the domestic affairs of Mexico by arresting Ortega, the rival claimant of Juarez to the Presidency, on the pretense that he was violating our neutrality laws.

To this dispatch, when read to him, the Emperor listened in silence, and on Tuesday came the reply by the Cable that "France has not changed her resolution." And this, according to the organ of the State Department is so "perfectly satisfactory" that that journal hastens to call upon THE TRIBUNE and other papers to do justice to "the foremost of American diplomatists and statesmen."

To do justice to Mr. Seward's diplomacy since the commencement of the Rebellion, when he began his rôle by assuring Europe that we had no power to coerce insurrectionary members of a State—that Slavery had nothing to do with the Rebellion, and would continue just the same whether the revolution should succeed or fail—would be an irksome task. Some day we may possibly attempt it. In the mean time, let us say that, in one view of the matter expressed by Mr. Seward, we are inclined, under existing circumstances, to concur. We quote from a dispatch of the 16th December, 1865. The extract is a retranslation from the French, as we have not the original at hand; but the idea is so simple that its full meaning has doubtless been preserved:

"The Executive Department of this Government is not the only one that is interested in the question of knowing whether the present state of affairs is to continue in Mexico. This interest is national also, and at all events the Congress now sitting is authorized by the Constitution to direct by a law the action of the United States on this important question."

However advantageous it may be in ordinary cases to leave the management of our foreign affairs to the Executive, acting generally without the advice of the Senate, the right of Congress to determine the policy of the country is clear; and when the head of the State Department, as in the present instance, has placed himself in opposition to Congress, and used his official influence to defeat their will, to overthrow their power, to bring them into contempt, and to betray the Union party which they represent to the immoral and disloyal Democracy it may become the duty of Congress or of the National Legislature to control the foreign diplomacy of the country until it is intrusted to a Secretary more faithful to American principles and more respectful to the American Congress.

Our blind and truthless foreign policy at the beginning of the Rebellion, which resulted in the recognition of the Rebels as belligerents, and the wide-spread destruction of American commerce, was adopted, as Mr. Seward afterward acknowledged, with the hope and view of conciliating the slaveholders. The same Secretary now stands bound by the most solemn, or, rather, the most blasphemous declaration, made during the Presidential tour, that heaven and earth might pass away, but the pledges given to the Southern States by the President must be fulfilled. The American people have come to a different resolution, and they will look to Congress to see that no Mexican complications, however urged by political intriguers and reckless speculators, shall be allowed to interfere with the accomplishment of the national will.

JOHN H. SURRATT.

Nearly eighteen months have passed since the death of the principal conspirators in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, and still the plot remains a mystery. A bright theater—Death leaping on the scene—a wounded man at bay in a Virginia barn, defying his pursuers, and shot by the blunder of a soldier—a sick man's bed, and the assassin with his knife at his throat—the secret consultations of murderers, coming and going under various names and disguises—these are the figures in that terrible picture, in which, like those of Rembrandt, vast shadows enshroud a fierce and lurid light. The gallows, with four corpses, and one of them a woman—the Dry Tortugas, where four convicts expiate in wretched solitude their crimes—a quiet grave far away in Illinois—these are its companion pictures, and yet there is one more terrible. It is that of a man flying from the land where he was born; flying from the avenger Death, from the body of his victim, from the corpse of his mother on the scaffold, seeking in vain to lose himself in the great world, and to blot his name from the memory of man. This is John Harrison Surratt, of whose equal guilt in the crime there is no doubt, and by whom, it is believed, much that is hidden may be revealed.

The evidence taken before the Military Commission in June, 1865, proved John H. Surratt to be one of the principal conspirators. It was at the house of his mother that the meetings were held; up to the week of the assassination he had been journeying between Richmond and Montreal; Booth was his constant companion; Mudd concealed him in the woods near his house; Payne consulted with him; Atzerodt confessed that Surratt induced him to join the conspiracy; one Nott, a Rebel, when he heard of the murder, it was sworn, exclaimed: "My God! John Surratt knew all about this, and do you suppose he is going to stay in Washington and let them catch him!" His name was the first in the indictment. Had there been any doubt of his guilt his flight would have removed it, for though none of the principals were more frequently seen up to the 3d of April, on the afternoon of the 14th he was seen for the last time, booted and spurred, ready for his escape. From that time the very existence of John Surratt was a mystery; it was believed he was dead; that he had revealed the names of his fellow-conspirators to the Government, and had been allowed to escape; that he was secretly imprisoned. It was noted that no reward was offered for his arrest. Yet, as time passed on, John Surratt was forgotten, till the other day came the startling news that he had been arrested by the American Consul-General in Egypt.

De Quincey, in illustration of the vast empire and power of the Romans, imagines a fugitive from the vengeance of the Emperor vainly seeking to escape his grasp. North, South, East or West, wherever the wretched man may fly, he treads within the circle of Rome, and her hand is raised above him; though he fly to the uttermost parts of the earth, Cæsar will be before him. In this age, Justice is as hard to escape. The great criminal hides in vain in foreign lands, changes his name or disguises his person. Surratt's person was not very easy to disguise. A tall man, with a prominent forehead and very large nose, with deeply sunken eyes and long black hair. Thus he was described at the trial.

Of his wanderings, little is known. It is said that he was recognized on a Liverpool steamer shortly after the murder. Then came the rumor that he was serving as a private soldier in the Pope's Guards at Rome. We know now that he had been a soldier in the Papal Zouaves at Veroli, and served under the name of John Watson. The fact became known to Mr. Rufus King, our Minister at Rome, who telegraphed to our Government, and was instructed to secure his arrest. Mr. King conferred with Cardinal Antonelli, who issued an order for his seizure. Surratt was taken; he was imprisoned; and on removal from jail, guarded by five soldiers, broke from their hands, jumped, it is said, over a precipice more than 100 feet high, and escaped into the Italian territory. Mr. Marsh, our Minister at Florence, obtained telegraphic instructions from the Italian Government to have all the seaports of Italy watched to prevent his escape. He was soon supposed to have embarked in a steamer for Malta, and a dispatch to that island arrived too late to detain him; another was sent to Alexandria, and when Surratt stepped upon the shores of Egypt, he was seized by the strong, far-reaching arm of America. United States detectives, it is said, have watched him since October. But long before this he must have been overtaken by a speedier, surer foe. Fear was ever at his back; from remorse he could hardly escape, for even if he could forget the crime he had committed, how could he ever cease to see the phantom of his mother on the gallows? Coward all the world believed him, since that day when he fled and left her to suffer; a coward, it was said, she held him, and in her last moments refused to hear his name.

There is true dramatic interest in this imperfect history. The escape and pursuit of no other criminal in this century has so much to excite the imagination. No man, it is possible, not even Booth, worked harder to accomplish the murder; and a deeper interest is given to his share in the conspiracy by his frequent journeys to Richmond. Upon Surratt's presumed connection with the Rebel Government, Andrew Johnson charged Jefferson Davis with complicity in the assassination. New revelations are expected from his trial; the public may be disappointed in *that*, yet if John Surratt could be induced to confess, before the death which is almost certain to be his fate, there is no reasonable doubt but that he might tell the whole story of Lincoln's assassination from the beginning to the end.

THE CLAIMS OF COLORADO TO BECOME A STATE.

In the heat of the struggle to reconstruct the Southern States, and replace them in their proper relations as members of the Union, it must not be forgotten that the great Territories of the mineral regions lying beyond the Transmississippi plains, and occupying the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, are knocking at the door of the Union, asking to be erected into States. These mountains and valleys, rich in mineral wealth, have been settled by hardy and industrious men who must, in the future, exercise an important influence in the nation. They have proved themselves loyal and true, both when assailed by armed rebellion and by political corruption, and are therefore entitled to the undefined consideration of Congress.

Of these territories, Colorado is the most central and populous. It lies between the 37th and the 41st parallels of latitude, possesses a climate corresponding to that of Southern Pennsylvania and Maryland, and contains an area of 111,700 square miles. Its position being central, the great highways between the ocean boundaries of the continent must pass through its mountain gaps, and connect it most intimately with the great commercial emporiums of both the East and the West. The first settlers and explorers of this territory devoted their whole attention to mining, and it thus came to be generally believed that the country was worthless for agricultural purposes. The necessities of a growing settlement, however, soon forced the necessity of experiments on the value of the soil; these have resulted most satisfactorily, and the fact is now fully demonstrated that crops can be produced successfully in Colorado. In the report of the Surveyor-General, we have the estimate that there are not less than 4,000,000 acres of arable lands in the valleys and in the river bottoms that can be profitably cultivated in cereals and vegetables. The yield of grain has thus far averaged about 30 bushels to the acre. The cultivation of fruit has not yet been attempted, but in all kinds of garden vegetables the yield is large and of fair quality. For purposes of grazing, the mountain slopes and plains of Colorado, having a climate and pasturage not unlike those of West Virginia, are fully equal to any portion of our country.

The great mineral resources of the territory, which first attracted the pioneer, are acknowledged to be practically inexhaustible. Gold and silver were first discovered in 1859, and have since been found in all parts of the territory from the southern to the northern boundary. The crude working of the mines has fully demonstrated their wealth, and warrants the belief that, if worked skillfully, they would prove to be among the most profitable mineral deposits in the world. Placer mines have already yielded over $6,000,000; the quartz loads have scarcely been fairly prospected. A few quartz mills were erected before the war, but the Rebellion and the Indian troubles which followed so seriously interfered with mining operations that but little has yet been accomplished. From this depression the mining interests are now rapidly recovering. The shipments of precious metals have, therefore, been small during the past year, yet these have mostly increased, so that the shipments for September exceed three times those for June. Previous to the middle of the Summer, only seven mills were worked, while in October eighteen were in successful operation. Immense sums of money have been lost in reckless speculation and unskilled effort; but wherever proper care was taken in the employment of experienced miners, a judicious investment resulted profitably to both capitalists and operators. The silver mines have also attracted the attention of prospectors, and as far as worked prove to be rich and extensive. Next in importance to precious metals are the coal deposits, which crop out along the whole eastern slope of the mountains from the southern border northward for a distance of 200 miles, and are of a superior quality of bituminous. Iron, copper and lead also abound in connection with the precious metals. Salt is found in both the North and South Parks. At the South Park Springs works are being erected with a capacity that will produce 10,000 pounds of salt per diem. Manufacturing interests have received but little attention. The mineral and agricultural developments, however, will soon stimulate manufacture, and the water-power of Colorado will be broken to the wheel of the factory, mill and shop. These elements of material wealth, and the population they have attracted and bound together, entitle the territory to early admission into the family of States.

SUFFRAGE AT THE CAPITAL—MR. MORRILL.

The Suffrage bill for the District of Columbia got a hearing on Monday in the Senate—better late than never. If it be true that the Committee intended to report a bill with a literary qualification, they abandoned that intention, and presented a measure more truly democratic than the one hitherto understood to have been adopted. They propose to enact that all males of 21, except paupers and persons under guardianship, not felons nor Rebels, being citizens, and having resided six months in the District, shall have a vote, without any distinction of color or race. That is a good bill. Mr. Willey tried to restrict its grant of suffrage by requiring that voters otherwise qualified shall also be able to read and write, but, with a unanimity that surprises and delights us, the Senate declared for Manhood Suffrage. The vote on Mr. Willey's amendment was 41 to 1—the one being presumably Mr. Willey himself, who emulates the attitude in which the orator drew the first Napoleon, and stands alone, grand, gloomy, and peculiar. If we have done any injustice to the Senate by suspecting it of unsoundness on this question of clerical tests for suffrage, we beg to express our regret, and our great rejoicing over its sudden access of virtue. We are, however, quite at a loss to know what Mr. Morrill has to complain of in the criticism of the press upon the hesitation of the Senate last session to act on the Suffrage Bill. Mr. Morrill says the position of the Senate has been studiously misrepresented. We agree to that, if it shall be shown that any journal has ventured to acquit the Senate of persistent and protracted neglect during last session to push this measure to a vote. But we suspect that it is for telling too much truth that Mr. Morrill has taken the press to task. He will oblige us by taking either the affirmative or negative of the two following propositions: *First:* That the Senate had ample time to pass one of the several suffrage bills on its calendar last session. *Second:* That it did not pass any one of them. If he denies either of those propositions, we shall confute him by the journals of that body of which he is an honored member. If he admits them, he convicts himself of an unjust attack upon the press for calling attention to an admitted fact—which, in discharging its duty to the public, it was bound to do. But Mr. Morrill, in either case, shall not provoke us to utter any harsh word in respect to himself, for we never doubted, but have often applauded, his honest devotion to the cause of Equal Rights for All Men, which we, in our way, also strive to defend. We still think, and Mr. Morrill must permit us to reassert, that there was a delay last session perilous to great public interests, and well deserving more than all the rebuke hitherto cast upon it. How far the Senator from Maine was responsible for that delay we will not undertake to inquire. We shall only remind him and his colleagues that we know, as it is well known by them, what personal and party reasons, urged for postponement, availed to influence the consent of men always radical and seldom otherwise than earnest in pursuing their convictions.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture is a very brief document—too brief, indeed, it would seem, if we take into consideration the vast interests it treats of, and the bulky documents issuing from other departments. The facts and considerations presented in the Report show the condition of the Northern States to be very flourishing. The increase during the past year in the number and value of farm stock, in the amount, average and value of crops, appears to be most gratifying, and many readers of the Report will lay it down regretting that no more is offered, a feeling which is by no means shared by the readers of other documents of this class.

With regard to Southern agriculture, the Report justly dwells upon the immense prospects of Southern agriculture, which only need the adoption of a reasonable labor system to secure a prosperity unparalleled in the past, and unsurpassed by any other State in the Union. The Department of Agriculture has a great mission to perform in these States. Some of the leading men in the Southern States have begun to see clearly the causes of the inferiority of the South. Nothing will be better calculated to disabuse the minds of the masses of the Southern people than the statistical statements showing the relative progress and wealth of North and South.

The Agricultural Department is still in its youth, and for its progress and development needs the fostering care of Congress. No Department of the Government is more worthy of this care.

The Senate devoted yesterday to a discussion of the right of women to vote—a side question, which Mr. Cowan of Pennsylvania interjected into the debate on suffrage for the District of Columbia. Mr. Cowan chooses to represent himself as an ardent champion of the claim of woman to the elective franchise. It is not necessary to question his sincerity, but the occasion which he selects for the exhibition of his new-born zeal subjects him to the suspicion of being considerably more anxious to embarrass the bill for enfranchising the blacks than to amend it by conferring upon women the enjoyment of the same right. Mr. Cowan was once a Republican. He abandoned his party, has been repudiated by his State, and may well be casting about for some new issue by which to divert attention from his faithlessness on the old. We have heard that Mr. Cowan affects the classics; we are sure, therefore, that he will thank us for reminding him of that familiar story out of Plutarch respecting Alcibiades. When the dissolute Athenian had cut off the tail of his dog, which was the dog's principal ornament, and all Athens cried out against him for the act, Alcibiades laughed and said: "Just what I wanted has happened. I wished the Athenians to talk about this that they might not say something worse of me."

We are not to be suspected of indifference to the question whether women shall vote. At a proper time, we mean to urge her claim, but we object to allowing a measure of urgent necessity, and on which the public has made up its mind, to be retarded and imperiled. Nor do we think the Radical majority in the Senate need be beholden to the enemy's camp for suggestions as to their policy. We want to see the ballot put in the hands of the black without one day's delay added to the long postponement of his just claim. When that is done, we shall be ready to take up the next question.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

At a meeting held in Cooper Institute, New-York, on Thursday and Friday, to organize an Equal Rights Club and begin the campaign in this State for Universal Suffrage, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Seven out of every 12 adult citizens, a majority of the people of the State of New-York and of the United States, are now excluded from the polls on the ground of sex and race; and whereas, "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," and "taxation without representation is tyranny"; therefore,

Resolved, That in a Representative Government every citizen, man or woman, white or black, being of mature age and sound mind, and not convicted of crime, is rightfully entitled to a vote, and, on behalf of the disfranchised majority of the American People, we demand the ballot in State and National elections.

Resolved, That the ballot, alike to the woman and the negro, means bread, education, intelligence, self-protection, self-reliance and self-respect; to the daughter it means industrial freedom and diversified employment; to the wife it means the control of her own person, property and earnings; to the mother it means an equal legal right to her children; to all it means social equality, colleges and professions open, profitable business, skilled labor and intellectual development.

Resolved, That whereas Congresses and Legislatures reflect like mirrors the character of their electors, therefore especially we need in our politics the direct, responsible influence of the virtuous, educated, intelligent women, [illegible] of American citizens.

Resolved, That whereas the State constitution must originate with and be amended by a majority of the people, including as well those whom it disfranchises as those whom it invests with suffrage; and, whereas, there is nothing in the present constitution of the State of New-York to prevent women from voting for or being elected as delegates to the Convention about to assemble to revise and amend the constitution of the State; therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend to the people that they elect their delegates to said Convention irrespective of sex or complexion; and we call upon the Legislature to enact that women as well as men shall be admitted to vote for such delegates.

THE ARREST OF SURRATT.

A dispatch from Rome states that the man who gave the information which led to the arrest of John H. Surratt, is a French Canadian named St. Marie. He was formerly a Union soldier, and served in the Papal Zouaves. Both he and Surratt were in love with the same lady in Washington, and St. Marie betrayed Surratt through jealousy. He says Surratt told him that Lincoln's assassination was a preconcerted plot; that he (Surratt) carried direct from Jeff. Davis's cabinet at Richmond the principal details of the plot to Washington, and that the assassination was not only in accordance with the desires of the Davis Cabinet, but was done by their directions and orders.

THE FENIANS.

In the matter of the condemned Fenians at Toronto, the Sheriff, on Friday, received instructions from the Government to make no preparations for the executions, inasmuch as a respite is granted until the 13th of March next. In corroboration of the above the British Minister has addressed a note to Secretary Seward, stating that the disposal of the condemned Fenians has been left to the decision of Her Majesty's Government, who, he says, will certainly be animated by the desire to so deal with it as to secure peace and harmony between populations living in such immediate proximity and separated by a long frontier so easily traversed.... The authorities at Ottawa are watching numerous supposed Fenians. It is surmised that they intend setting fire to the Parliament buildings, and necessary precautions are being taken. Great dissatisfaction is expressed at the respite granted the Fenian prisoners by the Canadians. Richard Bloss Lynch, Father [illegible] and the other condemned Fenians have received the news of their reprieve, and manifest feelings of relief. ....The Fenian Senate held a session in this city last week. The session was held with closed doors, and the utmost reticence was observed in regard to the business transacted. The reports of the heads of departments were received, and they were understood to be satisfactory as regards the financial and military condition of the organization.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE SOUTH.

LETTER FROM HORACE GREELEY.

From The Port Gibson (Miss.) Standard.

Some weeks ago, a gentleman from Jefferson County Miss., addressed a letter to Horace Greeley, asking him, as one of the leaders of the Republican party, what the intentions of the party were with reference to the South. Mr. Greeley very courteously and promptly replied in the following letter, which we publish by request:

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1866.

DEAR SIR: Your letter finds me away from home, engaged in our political canvass. Leaving, with many others, I must answer hurriedly:

1. I know of no considerable or influential portion of the people, North or West, to expect or desire any general (or other) confiscation of Southern property. I am personally acquainted with most Abolitionists of note—Gerrit Smith, Chas. Sumner, Gov. Chase, &c., and not one of them favors a policy of confiscation. Thad. Stevens and Gen. Butler may be exceptions, Gen. Butler being a new convert from the Democracy.

2. Even the tax on cotton—though I think it falls (especially) mainly on the consumer, not the producer—is certain to be taken off very soon. It is sustained only because of the need of a local revenue.

3. I am very sure that no Southern man, who remains quietly at home and attends to his business will ever be troubled because of his part in the late Rebellion. Assassins and house-burners may, sometimes, be prosecuted, but oftener those who professed to be Unionists than those who were Rebels.

4. I think the general prevalent sentiment of the North was adverse to any exaction of the South, with regard to political rights for the black, till after the New-Orleans riots effected a decided change, and, I think, it is now the more prevalent opinion here that the better portion of the Southern whites will never protect the blacks from outrage and murder at the hands of the low-caste whites, and that the right of suffrage for the blacks is indispensable to their safety.

5. I think you mislead yourself by a misuse of terms when you talk of the "equality of the whites and blacks." In five of the New-England States their Constitutions and laws make no difference, and know none, between whites and blacks; and yet, I think there is far less intercourse or political intermixture between whites and blacks in Boston (for instance) than in New-Orleans.

You do not ask me for advice outside your questions; yet I venture to proffer this counsel: Let the Southern States resolve to establish and maintain, henceforth, a thoroughly good understanding with the Southern blacks. Encourage the latter to hold conventions and select their best men to confer with your best men, resolved that a perfect good understanding between the two races shall be had.

I trust there is no more trouble ahead; but in any case, such an understanding is of the gravest consequence to all. Yours truly,

HORACE GREELEY.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

On the 10th inst., the United States Marshal at Griffin, Ga., arrested Aaron D. Nunnally, Thos. Nall, Littleton D. Bladworth, Chas. Wright, Chas. C. Starke and Wm. B. Browne, for violation of the Civil Rights bill. They ordered a Union man to leave town in 24 hours, or they would hang him. All except Browne, who is penitentiary-bred, are highly respectable and influential citizens of Georgia. Nunnally is a lawyer of high standing. They were brought to Savannah and ordered to Fort Pulaski to wait their trial before Commissioner Stone. The town of Griffin has been garrisoned by a company of United States troops. The arrest was made without difficulty....Horace Greeley, in a letter to Gov. Perry, says the true basis of a settlement of all our trouble is universal amnesty with impartial suffrage. He would have all disabilities because of rebellion and of color utterly and absolutely abolished, and strongly hopes and trusts a settlement on this basis will be made this Winter at Washington. Gov. Perry says impartial suffrage will be accomplished by permitting all persons black and white to vote who are 21 years of age; but the Southern people will never consent to this, as it would degrade the right of suffrage and demoralize the Government and society. If the proposed compromise enfranchised negroes who could read, write, and had property qualification, without disfranchising white persons, it might with reason and propriety be acceded to by the Southern States. Gov. Perry strongly urges a National Convention for adjustment of all difficulties, and thinks the association of wise, patriotic overtures would have a salutary influence in adjusting present difficulties....Private letters just received from the Gulf States written Nov. 29, say that "the South is waiting for the release of Jeff. Davis before she celebrates her Thanksgiving"....The House of Representatives of Florida have taken up the report of the Committee to whom was referred the proposed Constitutional Amendment, and by a unanimous vote agreed to that report. The report recommended the rejection of the Amendment....The Hon. J. T. Jones, newly-elected United States Senator from Arkansas for the short term of four years, is said to have taken no part in the war, and to be able, therefore, to take the test-oath.... A special dispatch to *The Mobile Advertiser and Register*, dated Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 6, says:

"The Governor sent a message to both Houses stating that events of a vital character were now transpiring in reference to our relations with the Union, and expressed his apprehension that the stability of our affairs might be suddenly broken up by the Radicals, who were determined at all hazards to enforce their terms of restoration, and threaten to reverse our progress toward tranquillity." The cardinal principle of restoration seems to be a favorable action on the Constitutional Amendment. He thinks its ratification necessary, and suggests that our full restoration may follow. The Senate referred the message to the Committee on Federal Relations. The House adjourned pending its consideration of the message, the contents of which caused much excitement. A majority of both Houses opposed ratification. Judge Busteed decided that payments of debts in Confederate money were void.

Notwithstanding the recommendation of the Governor to pass the Constitutional Amendment, advices have been received that it was defeated in both Houses by a large majority. One of the reasons urged before the Legislature by the enemies of that measure was that President Johnson strongly opposed it in his Message, and never would consent to its adoption....Yesterday Herschel V. Johnson was reëlected United States Senator by the Legislature of Georgia.

THE INDIANS.

Idaho papers are filled with accounts of murders and robberies by the Indians, who seem to have their own way at present in that Territory....*The Omaha* (Nebraska) *Herald* of the 30th ultimo publishes a letter from Fort C. F. Smith, from Big Horn River, October 24, which says: "We are having lively times with the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians. Emigration for Montana has been heavy, and the emigrants have suffered severely. No train has passed the road without losing men and stock. Large parties have ravaged the road from the North Platte to the Yellow Stone River, a distance of 458 miles. They penetrated the mines in Montana, murdering miners and driving off stock. A party of 26 soldiers, returning from Fort Benton, where they had escorted Gen. Hazen, when within 40 miles of this fort, were attacked by 60 Indians. Mr. Brounore, guide, was killed and scalped. The party fought eight hours. The following day the Indians attacked the troops while the latter were engaged in cutting wood, and ran off six head of horses. They are committing all manner of depredations with impunity. We have only 20 mounted men here. We have had no intelligence from Fort Kearney for 60 days, and fear that all communication is cut off. These Commissary trains have been due for a month and are supposed to have been captured. The Crow Indians report 1,500 lodges of Horteh Indians moving toward this point for the purpose of capturing it. They call our soldiers 'Old Women.' Two weeks ago a train loaded with Government freight was attacked and one man killed, and two wagons captured. In returning it was again attacked, the two drivers killed, and all the stock taken away. A party of miners under Jeff Stanford were attacked and 18 out of 60 were killed on Wind River. The Indians took the stock in daylight while grazing almost within rifle shot of the stockade. Previous to this 70 head of Government mules were run off and six men killed."....Acting Gov. Arny, in a proclamation, says: "The present condition of New-Mexico, surrounded by hostile tribes of Indians, whose constant incursions and depredations are the greatest evil which afflicts our country, demands that our people be prepared to protect their lives and property, as the military force is inadequate and the militia inefficient.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF THE STATE.

ALBANY, Dec. 5.—The Board of State Canvassers have declared the result of the late election as follows:

GOVERNOR.

Reuben E. Fenton...366,315 | John T. Hoffman...352,526
Majority for Fenton, 13,789.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

S. L. Woodford......366,970 | Robert H. Pruyn...351,947
Majority for Woodford, 15,023.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Stephen T. Hayt......367,194 | Wm. W. Wright...351,643
Majority for Hayt, 15,551.

STATE PRISON INSPECTOR.

John Hammond......367,315 | F. B. Gallagher......350,978
Majority for Hammond, 16,373.

CONVENTION.

For a Convention....352,854 | Ag't a Convention..256,364
Majority for a Convention, 96,490.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Secretary of State.

CHARTER ELECTION IN HUDSON.

At the Charter election in Hudson on Tuesday, the whole Republican ticket was elected, with the exception of one Alderman and Assessor, by an overwhelming majority. Hoysradt, for Mayor, has nearly 500 majority. Union gain over November election, 499.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The official returns of the election held in West Virginia, Oct. 25, are published at last, though there are one or two small back districts still to be heard from, with an aggregate of, perhaps, 500 votes. Boreman, Union candidate for Governor, received 23,455 votes, against 16,983 for Smith, Democrat, making the former's majority 6,472. The majorities for Secretary of State, Auditor and Treasurer do not vary materially from that of the Governor.

In the 1st Congressional District, Hubbard has 1,769; in the IId, Kitchen 3,106; and in the IIId, Polsley 1,471 majority. About 200 votes in the IIId District are estimated. All the successful candidates are Unionists. The House will stand 46 Unionists to 11 Democrats, while the Senate will have 16 and probably 17 Union men, and only 4 of the Rebel-sympathizing persuasion.

NEW-ENGLAND.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The Charter elections in Boston, Lowell, Lynn, Roxbury, Newburyport and Charlestown, resulted in the success of the Republicans by increased majorities.

The election for town officers in the town of Milford on Monday resulted in a Democratic majority of 80.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Times in an editorial Monday morning says that the Fenians have been fairly checkmated, and that it would be madness on their part to attempt rebellion. Cardinal Cullen has issued a pastoral urging the Irish people to obedience to the law, and the avoidance of all secret societies. Arrests still continue to be made, and more artillery will leave for Ireland soon. The Post demands of the Government a rigid investigation into the Fenian organization in England. All the depots of arms in Liverpool have been placed under armed guards. The excited state of feeling among the Irish population render those precautions necessary. The Grand Lodge of Orangemen have held a meeting and issued an earnest call for all the members of their Order to support the Government in its endeavors to keep the peace.... Loyal Mutual Protection Societies are forming in this and various parts of Ireland....Many of the delegates from the British-American Provinces, having in view the final settlement of the Confederation scheme, have arrived in England. They have formed themselves into a Conference, and selected Mr. McDonald to preside over their deliberations....Mr. Charles Buxton, M. P., having published two scandalous letters addressed to him by Lieut. Brand, who presided over the Jamaica Courts-martial, denouncing him (Buxton) for his strictures on the proceedings in Jamaica, the Admiralty has ordered copies of the letters to be sent to Commodore McClintock in Jamaica with instructions that if Lieut. Brand is unable to deny the authenticity of the letters, he is to be superseded and sent to England, as having been guilty of conduct inconsistent with the character of an officer and a gentleman.

FRANCE.

A Toulon dispatch, dated Monday, states that the transports to bring home the French troops from Mexico were getting ready for sea in that harbor, but it was supposed they would sail from Brest. Their departure, it is now said, is fixed for next week. The vessels are fully manned and provisioned, and are expected to reach their destination about the middle of January....It is rumored that Monsieur Fould, the eminent French Minister of Finance, will soon resign....It is said that France will send a note couched in strong terms to the Government at Athens to put a stop to its intrigues in the East, and especially in the Island of Candia....The new Minister to the United States, M. Berthemy, sailed for New-York on Saturday.....It is stated that the French vessels of war have blockaded Corea.

ITALY.

On Friday the French military officers in Rome had a farewell interview with the Pope. A dispatch from Rome, dated yesterday, states that the French troops evacuated the Castle of St. Angelo that morning, the French flag was run down and the Pontifical flag hoisted, and that the evacuation of Rome would be completed on that day....Serious difficulty is apprehended at Rome after the withdrawal of the French troops. It is said that preparations are making by the authorities to meet the worst.

PRUSSIA.

Count Bismark arrived in Berlin on the 3d inst., and a deputation from Schleswig waited upon him.....The King of Prussia has decided to send Prince Adelbert, lately created an Admiral, to the United States, to study the modern improvements in naval construction. The naval system of the United States will be adopted as a model in the formation of the Prussian service, rather than that of England....The Saxon officers refuse to serve under Prussia, and have resigned....A telegram from Hanover reports the commencement of oppressive measures against the people by the Prussian authorities. King William of Prussia has conferred the order of the Black Eagle on the King and Crown Prince of Denmark. ....The military budget has been laid before the Chambers....Gov. Wright, the American Embassador, is seriously ill at Berlin.

RUSSIA.

An Imperial ukase has been issued, declaring all the relations of Russia with the Pope of Rome abrogated, and annulling all the special laws of the Empire which have heretofore been made in accordance with such relations.

HUNGARY.

A dispatch from Pesth, dated Friday, states that the Hungarian Diet has agreed to the address to the Emperor of Austria proposed by M. Deak, the leader of the Hungarian party.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss Assembly convened at Berne on the 4th inst., and in view of the threatening aspect of affairs in Europe the President recommended a general and immediate arming of the Swiss reserve.

TURKEY.

There is a rumor circulating on the continent that the Czar of Russia has invited France and England to take some measure by which the three Governments may arrive at a mutual understanding in regard to affairs in the Island of Candia. The Egyptian Council has passed an address eulogizing the officials of the Viceroy of Egypt for their zeal, courage and ability in subduing the Candian revolt. Dispatches from Candia state that the Cretans are submitting to the power of the Turks, all means of further resistance having been exhausted. The report that the Cretans had blown up a convent garrisoned by Turkish troops is confirmed, but the loss of life among the Turks was small.

MEXICO.

Later advices confirm the report that Gen. Sedgwick had crossed the Rio Grande and taken possession of Matamoros. He stated as a reason for this act that there was danger of Canales's soldiers sacking the town, and he demanded the surrender of the town in order to protect the property of the American residents. While Gen. Sedgwick was nominally in possession, Escobedo attacked Canales, whose soldiers had been allowed to retain their arms, but he was repulsed. Subsequently an arrangement was made between them to unite their forces, which was accordingly done, and it is said that the combined Mexican force is now about to march upon San Luis Potosi and drive the French from that place. Gen. Sedgwick has been removed, and placed under arrest....Gen. Sherman and Minister Campbell had arrived at Vera Cruz, but on learning that the French troops had orders to stay in Mexico for the present, they would not land, and a few days after they left; their destination is at present unknown. ....It is again asserted that Maximilian will once more assume the reins of government at Mexico.

A BIG DIFFERENCE.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: An old sailor phrase says, "An inch is as good as a mile." I don't think so. For instance, I wrote in my fourth article, "A Month among the Mountains," that a slice of the earth's surface, four MILES thick, would only be, comparatively, like a single sheet of paper taken from a thousand sheets.

The compositor has made it read "four inches." In this case, an inch is not as good as a mile. It makes the inches in my case very ridiculous! However, I suppose the printer is one of that numerous class who never see four inches beyond the ends of their own noses. I wish his had been a little longer. S. B.

November 30.

AN UNFURNISHED HOTEL, within half an hour of New-York, to lease; capacity for 100 boarders; delightfully located; beautiful and extensive parks; fine bathing, boating, fishing and skating.

Any party having a cash capital of $10,000, thoroughly qualified to conduct a first-class Hotel, will please address, with references, Box No. 5,154 New-York Post-Office.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—As will be seen by an advertisement in another column, Henry Ward Beecher is engaged in writing a story for the NEW-YORK LEDGER.

In September, THE TRIBUNE gave an account of a trial of Mowers and Reapers near Cleveland, Ohio, in which there was an error. The draft of the different Machines is certified by Col. S. D. Harris, as follows: Buckeye, 200 lbs.; do. Jr., 200 lbs.; Hubbard, medium, 200 lbs.; Union, large, 337½ lbs.; do. medium, 230 lbs.; Excelsior, 200 lbs.; do. Jr., 175 lbs.; Quaker Boy, 175 lbs.

[Announcements.]

THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY SILVERSMITHS of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS, comprising full DINNER and TEA SERVICES and TABLE WARE of every description of a very superior quality, and of new and elegant designs. The base is Nickel Silver, upon which is a deposit of Pure Silver of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from beauty of design and superior finish are undistinguishable from it.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of SOLID SILVER WARE, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of ELECTRO-PLATED WARES of such quality and extreme durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are stamped thus:

GORHAM MFG CO

and all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as their designs have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country.

A NEW STAR, AND A BRILLIANT ONE, has arisen in the cause of Temperance. A Rochester paper says of her: The Sunday-Schools are all ablaze with the fire of her youthful enthusiasm.

WHY SUFFER ANNOYANCE FROM RATS AND MICE when DR. BENNETT'S Sure Death will destroy them. Price 25c. per box; 30c. by mail. A. L. SCOVILL & Co., Proprietors, N. Y. City.

PYLE'S SALERATUS, CREAM TARTAR and O. K. SOAP, generally known as the best in market, always full weight. Sold by grocers everywhere.

"Important auxiliary to a lady's toilet."—BURNETT'S TOILET SETS, for Sale by all Druggists.—[Washington Chronicle.

THE MAN WHO ADVERTISES to cure people of an "attachment to the bottle" is requested to try his hand on the patrons of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS. Nobody who has tried one bottle of that has yet been able to refrain from continuing the indulgence.

FLORENCE

LOCK-STITCH REVERSIBLE FEED

SEWING-MACHINE.

BEST FAMILY MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

HIGHEST PREMIUM GOLD MEDAL,

Last Fair of the

AMERICAN INSTITUTE

at

NEW-YORK.

FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY,

No. 505 Broadway, N. Y.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin; is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery, and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at $1 per bottle.
SARATOGA "A" SPRING WATER, sold by all druggists.

S. T.—1860.—X.—THE AMOUNT OF PLANTATION Bitters sold in one year is something startling. They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to Fourth-st. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New-York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860.—X.—," and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters SELL as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.
SARATOGA "A" SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar.
"CHAS. FOSTER, No. 420 Broad-st., Philadelphia."
This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins, etc., either upon man or beast.
Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co., New-York.
SARATOGA "A" SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyons's Celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.
E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist New-York.
SARATOGA "A" SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

WHAT DID IT?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New-York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and instead of 23, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents.
SARATOGA "A" SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

Heimstreet's Inimitable Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original color by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the hair. Heimstreet's is not a dye, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is a beautiful HAIR DRESSING. Price 50 cents and $1. Sold by all dealers.
SARATOGA "A" SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming, genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cents per bottle.
SARATOGA "A" SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

GOLD MEDAL—FAIR MARYLAND INSTITUTE, 1866.
ALL THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS,
N. Y. & Penn. State Fairs, 1866.
Report of Committee on Sewing-Machines, at N. Y. State Fair.
"We, the Committee on Sewing-Machines, after a careful and thorough investigation into the respective merits of the various Machines submitted for examination, find the ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE to be SUPERIOR to all others in the following points, viz.:
"Simplicity and Thoroughness of Mechanical Construction!
"Ease of Operation and Management!
"Noiselessness and Rapidity of Movement!
"Beauty, Strength and Elasticity of Stitch!
"Variety and Perfection of Attachments and Range of Work!
"Compactness and Beauty of Model and Finish!
"Adaptation to Material of any thickness by an Adjustable Feed-Bar, and to the
"Unequaled Precision with which it executes the Lock-Stitch by means of the Elliptic Hook, and we therefore award it the First Premium, as the
BEST FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE,
and for the above reasons the First Premium as the
BEST DOUBLE-THREAD SEWING-MACHINE."
C. E. PETERS, HECTOR MOFFATT, } Committee.
ELLIPTIC SEWING-MACHINE Co.,
No. 543 Broadway.

A MODEL PAPER.—The Watchman and Reflector of Boston, has an enviable reputation for ability and enterprise. It has not been surpassed in merit by any religious journal in the country. But it aspires to higher excellence, and proposes to become, with the opening of the New Year, one of the most comprehensive family papers in the world. It will be greatly enlarged, and published on a double sheet; one sheet devoted, as hitherto, to religious matter; the other to literary, social, monetary and agricultural articles. This latter department will be new and peculiar, with a rich variety of contents, embracing articles on current moral, social and political questions; on the leading men of the age in thought and action; reviews of important books; tales for the family circle; agricultural and gardening matters for farmers; and monetary articles and reports of the markets for business men. No journal in the world certainly has a more comprehensive plan to meet the wants of all families, and of all the members in a family; and as the editorial staff will consist of nine men, all able and experienced in the several departments, who will be assisted by 30 contributors, many of them having a national reputation, The Watchman and Reflector must become a model family paper, unequaled in merit and in circulation. Its enterprising conductors deserve the largest success. We refer our readers to advertisements in another column.

ITCH. ITCH. STOP SCRATCHING. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT."
"Itch." Cures Itch in from 12 to 48 hours. "Tetter."
"Itch." NEVER FAILS TO CURE "Tetter."
"Itch." Salt-rheum, Scald head, all Skin diseases. "Tetter."
Price 50 cents. By sending 60 cents to DR. SWAYNE & SON, North Sixth-st., Philadelphia, a box will be sent by mail, postage paid, to any address. Sold by all leading Druggists.

ITCH, SALT RHEUM.—WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch in 6 hours—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass, will be forwarded free by mail. For sale by all druggists.

Cold feet, pain in the breast, headache, and many other distressing maladies (arising from an impaired circulation, caused by wearing elastics on the limbs) entirely obviated by Mme. Demorest's unrivaled STOCKING SUSPENDERS. They are durable, instantly adjusted, requiring no buttons or sewing, and universally approved. Children's, 30c.; Ladies', 50c. Mailed free. No. 473 Broadway, N.Y.

BEAUTIFUL BOOKS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.—Illustrations in Oil Colors. Jesus on Earth, Little Red Cloak, Miss Muff and Little Hungry, Ram Krishnu-Punt; The Boy of Bengal, Hindoo Life. For sale by Booksellers generally. The Trade supplied by the PRESBYTERIAN PUBLICATION COMMITTEE, Philadelphia.

THE MOST SPARKLING and BRILLIANT MAGAZINE ever issued, will be found in the January number of DEMOREST'S MONTHLY, now ready. 30 Cents, mailed free.

WILLCOX & GIBBS'S SEWING-MACHINE.—"Its seam is less liable to rip than the lock-stitch."—["Judges' Decision" at the "Grand Trial."] Send for samples of both stitches. No. 508 Broadway.

A FINKLE & LYON SEWING-MACHINE GRATIS to CLERGYMEN.—Also to ANY ONE sending us orders for two Machines. Send for Circular. No. 587 Broadway, New-York. AGENTS WANTED.

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH
SEWING-MACHINE AND BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE
No. 625 Broadway.

GROVER & BAKER'S First Premium Elastic Stitch and Lock Stitch SEWING MACHINES, No. 495 Broadway, N.Y.

THE HOWE MACHINE CO.'S Lock-Stitch SEWING-MACHINES. ELIAS HOWE, jr. (original inventor of the Sewing-Machine), President, No. 699 Broadway, N. Y.

MARRIED.

BANKER—HAMILTON—At Coxsackie, N. Y., on Wednesday, the 5th inst., by the Rev. S. P. M. Hastings, George I. Banker of Chicago to Adele S. Hamilton, daughter of Miller Hamilton, esq., of the former place.

COHU—TOUSSAINT—At St. Johns, Newfoundland, on Thursday, Nov. 29, by the Rev. Archdeacon Kelley, Aaron B. Cohu of New-York City to Miss Eugenie Lecordier, youngest daughter of J. C. Toussaint, esq., Consul of France, at St. Johns. No cards.
Philadelphia papers please copy.

SUTTON—BISHOP—On Wednesday, Dec. 5, at the residence of the bride's parents, Morristown, N. J., by the Rev. J. T. Crane, D. D., John R. Sutton of New-York City to Leonora S., daughter of F. V. W. Bishop, esq.

DIED.

BRECK—At Bound Brook, N. J., on Saturday morning, the 8th inst., Isabella M., wife of A. Y. Breck, in the 57th year of her age.

BROWN—At North Hoboken, on Saturday, the 8th inst., James N. Brown, in the 17th year of his age.

COLLORD—On Friday, the 7th inst., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Mary O'Connor, at Clifton, Staten Island, Catharine, relict of Isaac Collord, in the 65th year of her age.

ROGERS—On Saturday, October 13, George H. Rogers, at his residence near Fort Dodge, Iowa.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

U S 6s 5-20 Cp. 1864	Importers & Traders	Reading
2,500....106¼	20....116	500....110¾
U S 6s, 5-20 Cp.'65,n	East River Bank	1,100....110¾
1,600....106¼	32....100	500....2d call 110¾
Treas Notes 7 3-10,	Bank of Commonw'h	300....110
1st Series	50....112	Michigan Central
500....small 105½	Cumberland Coal P	100....111
1,000....105¼	800....71	200....111¼
1,000....105¼	100....71½	Mich So & N Ind
2d Series	300....71¼	100....81½
4,000....105¼	West Union Tel.	1,000....81
3d Series	600....47½	1,000....80¾
1,900....105¼	100....47½	100....80¾
N Y State 7s, B. L.	6....48	Panama
5,000....reg. 104½	200....2d call 48½	10....260
Tenn State 6s New	93....s5. 48	10....258
35,000....70	Quicksilver	Clev & Pitts
N C State 6s New	300....46	600....88
4,000....54½	Mariposa Pref	500....88½
Missouri 6s.	1,300....32	Clev, Col & Cin
15,000....91	Atlantic Mail	11....109
Missouri 6s Pac R Is	400....103	Chic. & N. W.
10,000....91	100....104	1,800....53½
Ohio & Miss Cer	300....105	50....52¾
30,000....29¼	Adams Express Co	Chic & North W Pf
O Pref Cert	20....70	50....73½
5,000....30	S American Naviga-	500....73½
Mich South S F B	tion & Marine R	1,500....73¾
5,000....93¼	100....111	100....73½
12,000....96	200....111¼	500....s60. 73
Illinois Central B	Union Navigation	100....s10 74
10,000....106	400....103	Cleveland & Toledo
Alton & Terre H 2 P	100....102¾	600....113
6,000....84	Pacific Mail St Co	Chic & Rock Is.
Chic. Bur & Quin 8s	100....173½	100....104¾
5,000....112	100....172	500....104½
Chic & N W cons'd	100....171	300....104¾
convertible bonds	N Y Central	100....104½
6,000....83	200....112	200....2d call 104¾
Del Lack & West 1	100....112½	Tol, Wa & Western
1,000....101	Erie	200....42½
Mil & P Du C 1 Prf	200....73	100....42½
5,000....99	300....72¾	100....43
Chic & Alton 1	500....b3. 73	Pitts, Ft W. & Chic
10,000....102	500....b30. 73½	70....106
San Francisco C 10s	Erie Preferred	200....105½
1,000....133	34....83½	400....105½
American Ex Bank	Hudson River	200....105¾
50....114½	100....122	Milwaukee & St P
Ocean Bank	Alton & Terre Haute	300....55
10....103	500....39	Mil. & St. Paul Pref.
Shoe & Leather Bk	Marietta & Cin 2 Pf	100....68¾
50....115	100....b60. 20	100....69

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

U S 6s 1881 Coupon.	Mariposa Preferred	Erie
5,000....112¼	100....32	200....72¾
U S 6s 5-20 Cou '62.	Boston Water Pow'r	100....s10. 72¾
25,000....107¼	300....30	Erie Preferred
U S 6s 5-20 Coup '64.	100....b30. 30	200....b10. 84½
12,000....106¼	100....29¾	Clev & Pitts
U S 6s, 5-20 Coup '65.	Quicksilver	200....88
50,000....106¼	100....45½	Chic & N W Pref
O & Miss Cert	N Y Central	400....74
10,000....29¼	300....112	100....73¾
Western Union Tel	100....112¼	Tol, W & West
200....48½	Reading	400....43½
	1,000....110¼	100....b30. 44

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

U S 6s 5-20 Coup,'62	O & Miss Cert	Mich So & N Ind
10,000....107¼	10,000....30	100....80¾
U S 5s, 10-40 coup	10,000....b10. 30	500....b10. 80¾
5,000....99¾	West Union Tel	Cleve & Pitts
Treasy Notes, 7 3-10	200....48½	400....88½
1st Series	100....48½	1,000....88½
4,000....105¾	Canton Co.	Chic & N West
N Y State 7s B L	100....46½	100....53¾
2,000....coup. 107½	Mariposa Preferred.	Chic & N W Pref
Mo 6s, Pa R R Is.	600....32½	100....74½
3,000....91	Pacific Mail S. Co.	100....74
N C State 6s	100....171¼	Clev & Toledo
4,000....74	30....172	500....113¼
N C State 6s New	New-York Central	900....b30. 113¼
5,000....54½	100....112¼	1,000....113¼
N C State 6s	200....112¼	1,500....b30. 113¼
20,000..ex coup. 54½	Erie	Chic & Rock Island
Tennessee 6s New	100....72¾	100....104¼
1,000....70	300....72¾	Pitts.F.W.& C
Tenn State 6s	Reading	200....105½
2,000..ex coup. 70½	1,000....109¾	H & St Joseph
Cumberland Pref	Erie Preferred	100....56
600....68	36....83½	Michigan Central
		100....111¼

TUESDAY, Dec. 11—P. M.

Gold opened at 139, and closed at 137¾. For delivery, 1-16th per day has been paid.

The stock market is more active and higher, under what is called "favorable action by Congress in regard to the currency." As neither body has yet proposed to inflate the currency any further, its favorable action is not so patent to ordinary people. Government stocks were sold sparingly. The 7.30s were lower ⅛@¼ per cent. In Railway mortgages and Bank shares a moderate business. Western Union Telegraph rose 1¼ per cent; Atlantic Mail, 3. Railway shares were generally higher. Cleveland and Pittsburgh rose to 88¼, an advance of 2¾ per cent. Chicago and North-Western was strong, the Common selling at 53⅞ and the Preferred at 74¼. After the call the market was lower and dull, but improved again at the Second Board, but later in the day was lower and dull, closing as follows: N. Y. Central, 112¼@112⅜; Erie, 72¾@72⅞; Reading, 109¾@109⅞; Michigan Southern, 80¾@80⅞; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 88⅜@88½; Rock Island, 101⅞@104⅛; North-Western, 53⅞@54; do., Preferred, 74¼@74½; Fort Wayne, 105⅜@105½.

GRAIN, PROVISION, AND OTHER MARKETS.

TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1866.

The improved tone and more confident feeling which distinguished our markets generally, the week prior to our last review, has since been more noticeable, though, with very mild weather up to to-day, a further advance in freights, and a decline in gold, the business for export has been restricted. Notwithstanding a material decline in breadstuffs and lard, cotton has ruled steady; but with more liberal arrivals prices have declined, closing, however, quite active and firmer. Petroleum has declined and has been depressed. Metals have ruled quite dull, and are generally lower. Building materials have undergone no essential change. A firmer feeling may be noted in wool, and a fair business was done, manufacturers being the only buyers.

ASHES are without change; the market closes dull at $8 75 @$9 for Pots, and $13@$13 50 for Pearls.

BEESWAX has been in moderate demand and steady; sales at 40@42c. for Yellow.

BROOM CORN—The supply is fair, but with a good demand the market is steady; sales at 10@14c., cash.

BRICKS are firm and in fair demand at $12 50@$13 50 for common Hard, $22@$24 for Croton, and $75 for Philadelphia Front.

COPPER—There has been only a moderate demand for American Ingot; prices are weak, and close nominal at 26½@28c. for Baltimore and Lake. New Sheathing and Yellow Metal are without change to note.

COAL—Up to to-day the extremely mild weather has exerted a depressing influence, and with larger arrivals for the season prices are lower and very irregular; the stock here is large and is daily increasing; sales from yard at $4 50@$7 50 per ton of 2,000 pounds, and resold at yards at $5@$8 50 per ton. The cargo price is the same as last given.

CEMENT—Rosendale is firm and in good demand at $2, cash.

CANDLES are without special change; sales at 22@23c. for Adamantine, 40c. for Sperm, and 50c. for Patent.

COTTON—The demand has again been quite active from exporters and speculators, with an occasional lot taken by manufacturers. Prices are better and close firm at 33½@34c. for Middling Uplands, to 35c. for do. New-Orleans; sales of 4,750 bales.

COFFEE—The market for Brazil Coffee remains very dull and prices are lower, but at the reduced quotations holders are not free sellers, and the market may be called steady. We quote, in gold, duty paid, as follows: Prime, 18@18½c.; Good, 17½@17¾c.; Fair, 16½@16¾c.; and Ordinary, 16c. Fair to Good cargoes, 16¼@17c. The stock of Rio, as made up by Messrs. Wm. Scott & Sons, embraces 60,707 bags at this port, 14,000 at Baltimore, and 2,000 at New-Orleans, total, 76,707 bags. West India Coffees are neglected and somewhat nominal at about 25@25½c. for Java; 19@21c. for Ceylon; 17½@19½c. for Maracaibo; 17½@19c. for Laguayra, and 16¼@16½c. for St. Domingo.

DRUGS AND DYES—All articles coming under this heading have been very dull and prices have ruled heavy. We quote:

Alum, ℘ ℔....3½@ 4c.
Arsenic, Powdered, ℘ ℔....3½@ 3½c.
Balsam, Copaiba, ℘ ℔....60 @77½c.
Bi-Carb, Soda, Newcastle, ℘ ℔....7¼@ 7¾c.
Caustic Soda, ℘ ℔ (gold)....9 @ 9½c.
Cream Tartar, Prime....—@32c.
Epsom Salts, ℘ ℔....—@ 4½c.
Gum Arabic, Picked, ℘ ℔....70 @80c.
Gum Arabic, Sorts, ℘ ℔....42 @45c.
Jalap, ℘ ℔....—@$2 40
Manna, Large Flake, ℘ ℔....—@ 2 00
Oil, Lemon, ℘ ℔ (gold)....$2 95@$3 23
Sal Soda, Newcastle, ℘ ℔....2 @ 2½c.
Seneca Root, ℘ ℔....—@42½c.
Senna, ℘ ℔....18 @30c.
Soda Ash, ℘ ℔ (gold)....—@ 2¾c.
Sugar Lead, ℘ ℔ (gold)....30 @35c.
Vitriol, Blue, ℘ ℔....12 @13½c.

DYEWOODS remain dull, but in prices we have no special change to note. We quote:

DUTY FREE.

Logwood, Laguna (gold)....Per ton..$30 00@$— —
Logwood, Campeachy (gold)....25 50@ — —
Fustic, Cuba (gold)....30 00@ 31 00
Fustic, Savanilla (gold)....22 50@ 23 00
Fustic, Maracaibo (gold)....33 00@ — —

FLOUR AND MEAL—Our Flour market has been liberally supplied, and with very mild weather and a limited demand all grades have declined, especially the Medium and Family grades; these have been extremely slow of sale, and have been disposed of at very irregular prices. Common brands have declined slightly and are comparatively in limited supply and not generally pressed on the market; at a further slight concession in Shipping brands, many export orders might be filled. We have added slowly to our stock and estimate it at 500,000 bbls. against 680,000 bbls. the corresponding week last year; but the supplies of both Flour and Wheat in the interior to come forward are less than one quarter those of last season, and with a better export demand, most holders are confident. To-day the demand was quite general, and prices of the better grades, though irregular, close steadier, the low grades being the most inquired after; the sales are 18,200 bbls. at $7 30@$9 50 for Superfine State, $9 70@$11 15 for Sound Extra do., $8 20@$10 40 for the low grades of Western Extra, $10@$12 50 for good to choice Extra Wisconsin, $10 @$11 15 for Shipping Ohio, $11 25@$12 50 for Trade do., and $12 25@$15 75 for St. Louis Extras. Canadian Flour is unchanged; sales of 100 bbls. at $12 50@$14 50 for Extras. Southern Flour is steady, with more inquiry; sales of 420 bbls., at $10 30@$12 50 for common to fair Extra Baltimore and Country, and $12 65@$16 for trade and family Extras. Rye Flour is steady, and in limited demand; sales of 335 bbls., at $5 50@$7. Corn Meal is inactive, and prices nominal. Buckwheat Flour is in good demand, at $3 85@$3 25 per 100 ℔.

FRUIT—The market is moderately active at about our figures. We quote:

Raisins, layer, new, ℘ box....— @$3 95
Raisins, bunch, new, do....3 70 @3 75
Currants, ℘ ℔....13 @ 13½
Citron, Leghorn, do....— @ 30½
Almonds, shelled, do....37 @ 40
Sardines, ℘ half-box....34 @ 35
Sardines, ℘ qr. box....17½@ 18½
Brazil Nuts, ℘ ℔....17 @ 18
Filberts, Sicily, do....11½@ 12

SPICES—The market remains very dull for all kinds, and prices nominal. We hear of no important sales. We quote:

Cassia....— @44 gold.
Ginger Race and Africa....— @20 gold.
Nutmegs, No. 1....88 @90 gold.
Pepper....21½@21¾ gold.
Pepper (in bond)....6¾@ 7 gold.
Pimento, Jamaica....— @20 gold.
Cloves....27½@28 gold.

FISH—The inquiry for Dry Cod has been only moderate, but prices have undergone no essential change. Mackerel are in fair jobbing demand, and prices are firm. We quote:

Dry Cod, ℘ cwt....$6 50 @ $7 50
Dry Scale, ℘ cwt....6 50 @ —
Pickled Cod, ℘ bbl....7 25 @ —
Mackerel, No. 1 Mass., small, ℘ bbl....19 00 @ —
Salmon, Pickled, No. ℘ tce....40 00 @ 42 00
Herring, Scaled, ℘ box....50 @ —
Herring, No. 1, ℘ box....40 @ —

GRAIN—In Wheat only a moderate business has been done, the less favorable news from Europe, a marked decline in gold and a further advance in freights have prevented the filling of shipping orders, and millers have purchased cautiously, in view of the declining tendency in Flour; Spring has declined about 5c. ℘ bush.; White Winter has improved and is in very limited supply, and this is true of the whole country; the public generally are slow to believe reports of short crops, and attribute high prices to speculators, but this is far from the truth this season; our Wheat crop is lamentably short, as the last half of the cereal year will clearly demonstrate; our receipts have been liberal, but as the canals will close to-day this week will close the season; our present stock is about 1,100,000 bushels against 2,900,000 bushels last year, and with a fair export and good domestic demand our present supply will soon disappear. To-day the market is rather more active, choice qualities are strongly held; common are heavy; Amber Western and State Wheat, firmer; the demand confined to millers; sales of 19,200 bush. No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2 15@$2 25, and 550 bush. choice Amber State at $3. Barley has been in moderate demand for export and the trade, but with moderate arrivals prices are quite firm, the more favorable news from Europe inducing much firmness, though with a decline in gold and some advance in freights very little has been done. The stock of this staple is about 1,800,000 bush. To-day there is more firmness noticeable, but the market is not active; sales of 21,400 bush. at 95c. for Canada West, in bond; $1 20 for do., free, and $1 14 for Two-rowed State. Barley Malt is quiet at $1 25@$1 35. Rye is firmly held and is not very active; sales of 4,000 bush. at $1 17 for New Western, and $1 28 for State; Canadian in bond is held at $1 11@$1 12; sales last evening at $1 10. Oats are in active speculative demand, and prices are 2@3c. better, closing quiet; sales 127,000 bush. at 61@62c. for Unsound Western; 64@66c. for Old and New Western; 68@70c. for State, closing at the latter rate. Indian Corn has been in moderate request, and with larger arrivals, a material decline in gold, since advance in freights and very changeable advices from Europe, prices have declined rapidly, and have fluctuated violently, with only a moderate business doing in exports. We have added daily to our stock and estimate it at 3,400,000 bush., and with liberal arrivals of New the consumption of Old has fallen off. To-day there was more business at the opening of 'Change, but buyers held off and, with a strong desire to sell, prices declined rapidly and closed unsettled; sales of 98,000 bush. at $1 07@$1 10 for Western Mixed in store, $1 10@$1 11 for do. afloat; $1 11 for Western Yellow in store, (early in the day) and $1 for New White Southern, very damp. Canadian Peas are in fine demand; sales of 17,200 bush. at $1 36 in bond, and $1 50 for do. free.

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, qrs.	Corn, qrs.
Total to Great Britain and the Continent for the week ending Dec. 10, 1866	7,742	6,181	7,954
Since Sept. 1, 1866	44,935	28,504	220,588
Same time 1865	49,079	109,180	242,817

RECEIPTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, qrs.	Corn, qrs.
For the week ending Dec. 10, 1866	106,934	106,132	103,539
Since Sept. 1, 1866	1,251,269	504,451	1,083,026
Same time 1865	1,616,078	535,121	1,479,208

GUNNIES are generally quiet, but in prices there has been no special change.

HIDES—At the improved demand noticed yesterday the market closed steady. We quote: Dry Hides—Buenos Ayres, 25 to 27 ℔, 21@22c.; Buenos Ayres, 20 to 23 ℔, 19@19½c.; Montevideo, 20 to 22 ℔, 18@18½c.; Corrientes, 21½ to 22 ℔, 17½@18c.; Rio Grande, 20 to 22 ℔, 17½c.; Orinoco, 21 to 23 ℔, 16½@17c.; California, 22 to 25 ℔, 21½@21½c., Central American, 18 to 21 ℔, 15@16c.; Matamoros, 22 to 24 ℔, 16½@17c.; Vera Cruz, 18 to 19 ℔, 14½@15½c.; Tampico, 20 to 23 ℔, 14@15c.; Texas, 22 to 25 ℔, 12@15c.; Western, 18 to 25 ℔, 12@14c.—gold. Wet Salted Hides—Buenos Ayres, 45 to 50 ℔, 9½c.; Rio Grande, 44 to 48 ℔, 9½c.; California, 45 to 50 ℔, 9½c.; Para, 35 to 40 ℔, 9@9½c.—gold. New-Orleans, 50 to 80 ℔, 12@13c.; Western and Country, 60 to 70 ℔, 11½@12½c.; City Slaughter (Ox), 60 to 80 ℔, 12½@12½c., City Slaughter (Cow), 45 to 60 ℔, 10@10½c.—currency.

HAY—The arrivals are liberal, with a falling off in the home consumption. The stock has increased materially, sales of Shipping at 95c.@$1, and retail lots at $1 15@$1 30 ℘ 100 ℔.

HEMP—We note sales of 500 bales Manila in Boston at 11½c., gold. The market is firm and a fair demand prevails.

HOPS are firm and in good demand for home consumption; we quote at from 20@40c. and 60c. as to growth and quality.

IRON—Sales of 200 tuns Scotch Pig to arrive, and 150 tuns do. on the spot, both on private terms. The market is lower and very heavy owing to the large supply on the way. We quote:

Pig, No. 1 American, ℘ tun....$49 00@ $51 00
Pig, No. 1 Scotch, ℘ tun....51 00@ 54 00
Bar, Common E. & A., ℘ tun....105 00@ — —
Bar, Refined E. & A., ℘ tun....115 00@ — —
Scroll, ℘ tun....145 00@ 195 00
Band, ℘ tun....145 00@ — —
Hoop, ℘ tun....150 00@ 215 00
Rods (⅝@3-16 inch), ℘ tun....120 00@ 175 00
Horse-Shoe, ℘ tun....140 00@ 150 00
Ovals, half-round, ℘ tun....140 00@ 150 00

LEATHER—The improved demand for Hemlock, noticed yesterday, has caused much firmness in prices; receipts are but moderate, and the stock is not large. Oak Sole has declined, but closes more active. We quote (cash, ℘ ℔): Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, heavy, 35@36c.; middle, 32@33c.; light, 31@32c. California, heavy, 34@35c.; middle, 31½@32½c.; light, 30½@31½c. Orinoco, &c., heavy, 30@31c.; middle, 31@32c.; light, 30@31c. Good damaged, 28@30c.; Poor do., 22@24c.; in the Rough, 34@36c.; Oak Slaughter—heavy, 39@45c.; middle, 39@44c.; light, 35@39c.; cropped, middle, 49@52c.; light, 43@47c.; in the Rough, heavy 39@41c.; middle, 35@38c.; light, 35@38c.; Bellies, 19@20c.

LATHS—Eastern are lower, but a fair business was done at $4, three months.

LIME—Rockland is firm and in fair demand at $1 70 for Common and $2 10 for Lump.

LEAD—The business in Pig has been limited, but in prices there has been no essential change.

MOLASSES—The business in all kinds at private sale is still very limited even at our reduced quotations, but parties are unwilling to operate. We only note sales of 165 bbls. New-Orleans on private terms. By auction we note 141 hhds. Demerara at 50 @70½c.; 33 do. Porto Rico at 45@57c.; 5 do. Aldecoa at 62c., 4 mos.; and 243 bbls. New-Orleans at 70@86c., cash. We quote Cuba Muscovado at 44@55c.; do Clayed, 42@44c.; do. Centrifugal, 40@42c.; Porto Rico, 50@65c., and New-Orleans, 65@85c. The stock is estimated at 6,500 hhds. Cuba, 3,200 do. Porto Rico, and 1,200 bbls. New-Orleans.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits Turpentine is firmer; sales of 200 bbls. at 65½@66c. Rosins are heavy and dull; sales of 300 bbls. Common at $4@$4 12½; 300 bbls. Strained at $4 25@$4 50, and 500 bbls. No. 1 at $6 75. Tar is quiet, and prices are nominally lower. We quote:

Tar, Washington and Newbern....℘ bbl $2 25 @$3 00
Pitch, City, No. 1....4 50 @$5 00
Rosin, Common....℘ 280 ℔ 4 00 @$4 12½
Rosin, Strained and No. 2 (in y'd), ℘ 280 ℔ 4 25 @ 5 50
Rosin, No. 1 and Pale and White....6 00 @10 50
Spirits Turpentine, American....℘ gal. 65 @ 66

OILS—Linseed is dull, but prices are no lower. Fish Oils are generally quiet. Crude Whale favors the buyer, but Crude Sperm is firmer. Lard Oil continues dull, and the market is depressed and heavy at the close. We quote:

Linseed, City, in casks....℘ gal..$1 35@ 1 36
Whale, Fair to Prime....1 20@ 1 25
Whale, Bleached Winter....1 35@ —
Sperm, Crude....—@ 2 65
Sperm, Winter, Unbleached....2 90@ —
Lard Oil, Fair to Prime....1 30@ 1 40
Lard Oil, No. 1....1 20@ 1 30
Lard Oil, No. 2....1 10@ 1 20
Red Oil, City Distilled....90@ 93
Kerosene (free)....54@ —

OIL MEAL—The inquiry is fair and the supply larger; sales of 100 bags at $2 40@$2 50 ℘ 100 ℔.

OIL CAKE—The demand has been good, and the market is firm; sales of 287 tuns at $55 for Western Prime, currency, and $40@$43, gold, for City.

PROVISIONS—We have had an improved tone in our Pork market, with a more active and very general demand for the trade and for the West Indies, &c.; prices have fluctuated daily; to-day there was a moderate business done, at about former prices, closing quiet. For future delivery we note sales of 2,000 bbls. new Mess, seller January, at $21 05@$21 37½. The sales, cash and regular, are 3,500 bbls., at $20 12½@$20 37½ for old Mess; $21 25@$21 37½ for new Mess. In Prime Mess a moderate business has been done at much lower figures; the supply is not large, and little or nothing has been done for export; small sales have been made of Western at $20. Beef is in good demand and steady; sales of 600 bbls., at $9@$13 for old plain Mess; $13@$18 for new do.; $12@$18 for old Extra, and $17@$21 50 for new do. Tierce Beef is moderately active; sales of 100 tcs. prime Mess on private terms. Beef Hams are without change; sales of 75 bbls., at $25 50@$30 for Western. Bacon has been in moderate demand, the supply is increasing, and prices, in the absence of business of moment, are nominal; small sales of City Short-Ribbed, at 10¾@10½c., and of Short Clear at 12½@13c. Long Cut Hams have sold slowly at 12½@13c. Cut Meats have been freely offered on time, and prices are uncertain. Hogs have fluctuated, have been very plenty, but close and firmer, the more reasonable weather giving sellers the advantage. We quote at 9@9½c. for City. Lard has been more active, the supply is larger, but with a more general demand closes firmer; sales of 800 pkgs. at 12½@12½c. for City; 12½@12½c. for fair to prime Steam and Kettle Rendered, and 12¼@13c. for New do.

AFTERNOON PROVISION MARKET, 5 O'CLOCK.—The market for Pork was firmer; $20 37½ bid, cash and regular, for New; the offerings are light; sales of 500 bbls. at $20 37½, seller January; $21 12½ bid, and seller February $21 25; we learn that the Government entered the market late this afternoon and made purchases of Mess Pork to a considerable extent, the particulars of which are not made public.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

	Pork. bbls.	Beef. tcs.	Bacon. tuns.	Butter. tuns.	Cheese. tuns.	Lard. tuns.	Tal. tuns.
To G. Brit'n and Cont. for week ending Dec. 10, 1866	..	475	72	..	767	134	67
Since Sept. 1, 1866	....	3,479	254	11	8,322	763	1,222
Same time 1865	545	11,653	1,131	58	6,926	69	462

RECEIPTS OF PROVISIONS.

	Pork, bbls.	Beef, tcs.	Lard, tuns.	Butter, tuns.	Cheese. tuns.
For week ending Dec. 10, 1866	2,933	1,573	88	720	645
Since Sept. 1, 1866	28,407	10,027	1,733	7,881	12,634
Same time 1865	30,135	22,297	1,713	9,023	5,634

PETROLEUM—The market is quiet, but prices are a little firmer. We quote: Crude, 40@47 gr., in bulk, 12@12½c.; do., in barrels, 19½@20c. Refined, 110° test, Light Straw, 25c.; Light Straw to White, 26@26½c.; Prime Light Straw to White, 28 @29c.; Standard White, 31@31½c.; Prime White, 33½c. Free Oil, 48@49c.

RICE—There is no demand for East India and prices are nominal. Carolina is still coming forward freely and prices are weak and somewhat nominal; the last sales reported were at 8½@9½c.

SUGARS—Raw Sugars are dull and values unsettled; the few sales made from day to day afford no fair criterion of the market, and though we annex revised quotations they must be looked upon as nominal; the transactions embrace 750 hhds. at 8½@10½c. for Cuba, chiefly Molasses Sugars, at the inside figures; 11½c. for Porto Rico, and 481 boxes Havana at 9@12c. Refined dull at 14½@15c. for Powdered, Granulated and Crushed; 13½@14c. for Soft Whites, and 12@12½c. for do. Yellows; we quote Raws as follows: Cuba at 9@9½c. for inferior to common refining, 9¾@10c. for fair to good do., 10½@10⅝c. for fair to good Grocery, 11@11½c. for prime to choice do., 8@10½c. for Centrifugal (hhds. and boxes), and 6@7c. for Melado; Havana boxes, Nos. 7 to 9 at 9¼@9¾c., Nos. 10 to 12 at 10@10½c., Nos. 13 to 15 at 11@11½c., Nos. 16 to 18 at 12½@13c., Nos. 19 to 20 at 13½@14½c., and White 13@14½c.; Porto Rico, refining grades, 9½@10½c.; do. Grocery grades, 10½@12½c.; Brazil bags, 9½@10½c.; Manila bags, 9½@9⅝c.; Havana boxes, No. 12, in bond, 4½@4⅝c., gold. The stock is estimated at 42,984 hhds., 55,802 boxes, and 116,343 bags.

SEEDS—The demand for Cloverseed has been moderate, the decline in gold and freights checking business, sales of Old Cloverseed at $12@$14 25 and of New at $14 75@$15 75. Timothy Seed is selling slowly at $4½@$3 50 per bush.; though Flaxseed is in fair supply and steady at $2 90@$3 10 per bush. of 56 ℔. Calcutta Linseed is selling at Boston at $3 40@$3 45 per bush. of 52 ℔.

STEARIN—The market is well supplied and lower; sales of 180,000 ℔ at 10@12½c., cash.

SKINS—Goat have remained quiet, but Deer have been quite active. We quote (per ℔ gold): Tampico, 45@50c.; Buenos Ayres, 35@38c.; Payta, 35@36c.; Cape, 29@32c.; Honduras, 57@60c.; Vera Cruz, 57@60c.; Central America, 55c; San Juan, 52½c.; Sisal, 55@57½c.; Para, 57½@60c.

SPELTER—Silesian is quiet, and prices are more or less nominal.

SALT—Business in both bulk and sack has been only to a moderate extent; prices are without change. We quote:

Duty: Sack, 24c. ℘ 100 ℔; Bulk, 18c. ℘ 100 ℔
Liverpool, Ground, ℘ sack....$2 00@ —
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's....Gold $2 75
Liverpool, Fine, Worthington's....2 75@ —
Turk's Islands, ℘ bush....56@ 57

SHOT are lower; we quote at 10½c. for Drop and 11½c. for Buck.

SOAP—Castile has been in moderate demand, without change to note in prices; we note a sale of 125 boxes at 12½c., gold.

STRAW, &c.—The supply is ordinary, and the market is heavy; Choice Long is not plenty, and is firm; sales of Wheat at 50@55c. per 100 ℔; Oat at 70@75c.; and Rye 87c. per 100 ℔.

TOBACCO.—Kentucky has been only in limited demand, but prices are without change; sales 112 hhds. Kentucky, 5½@15c.; 150 bales Havana, 75@90c.; 183 bales Yara at auction, 62@72c. We quote in coin as follows: Light Leaf Lugs at 3@4c.; Common at 4½@6c.; Medium at 7@10c.; Good at 11@13c.; Fine at 14@16c.; and Selections 17@18c. Heavy Western and Clarksville Lugs, 3½@5c.; Common, 6@7c.; Medium, 6@10c.; Good, 11@12c.; Fine, 13@14c., and Selections, 15@17c.

TIN—Pig has been in fair demand; we note sales of 2,000 slabs Straits, to arrive in March, on private terms. We quote:

Banca....gold, ℘ ℔ — — @— 23½
Straits....gold, — 21¾@— 22
English....gold, — 21¾@—
Plates, Charcoal I C....℘ box, 13 25 @13 75
Plates, I C Coke....10 00 @10 75
Terne, Coke....9 75 @10 00
Terne, Charcoal....13 25 @13 75

TALLOW—Under a more active demand the market closes with more steadiness; the supply is larger of Western; sales of 146,000 ℔ at 11½@11⅝c. for Western; 11¼@11½c. for State, and 11⅝@11¾c. for City.

WOOL—We have rather a better inquiry for this staple since our last; prices ruled steady, but are still nominal, the sales making being confined entirely to small lots of fine to manufacturers; we quote Domestic Fleeces at 40@45c. for Native and ¼ Merinos; 45@50c. for ½ and ¾ do.; 50@60c. for full-blood Merinos, and 55@65c. for Saxony Fleeces; 30@40c. for No. 1 Pulled, 50@55c. for Superfine do., and 55@65c. for Extra do.; 22@27c. for common Unwashed California; 30@40c. for Fine do.; 29@32c. for Texas, and American Combing at 60@70c. We quote Foreign as follows: South American at 25@27c. for Common Washed; 32@36c. for Unwashed Mestiza and Merino; 32 @48c. for Washed Entre Rios; 27@30c. for Unwashed Creole; 40@46c. for Washed Cordova; Chilian at 24@31c. for Unwashed Mestiza and Merino; Cape of Good Hope, 30@35c. for Unwashed; East India, 35@55c. for Washed, and African at 20@30c. for Unwashed, and 30@40c. for Washed.

WHISKY—The supply is large, and the demand is light at 40@41c. for Western, in bond.

N. Y. WHOLESALE PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 11, 1866.

[Expressly for THE N. Y. TRIBUNE by our own Reporter.]

The following are the current rates of articles in good condition, as sold by commission houses at wholesale. Shippers receive 5 to 10 ℘ cent less, deducted for commissions, beside freight and other charges. Parties receiving produce to sell, often with the request that immediate returns be made, cannot always obtain the prices which transient buyers have to pay. Our figures are intended more for the farmer than the merchant, and we prefer not to disappoint by giving the outside prices of very choice articles. Boxes or packages should be carefully marked with paint, and the name of the sender should also be painted upon one end. Nail an invoice or list of the articles upon the under side of the cover, and send a letter by mail, containing an invoice and directions, also stating how and when sent. Clean packages and care in putting up will add much to the value of the produce.

BEANS AND PEAS.

Prime Beans are scarce, and those arriving in this condition, hand picked, are selling readily at quotations, but free receipts would carry prices down, as there is only a limited demand. Ordinary Beans are not wanted. A cargo of Canadian Peas has just been sold, in bond, at $1 35. We quote:

Beans, pea, prime, new, ℘ bush....$3 00@$3 25
Beans, medium prime, new, ℘ bush....3 10@ 3 25
Beans, kidney, ℘ bush., prime, new....3 20@ 3 40
Beans, marrow, prime, new....3 10@ 3 25
Beans, marrow, hand-picked....—@ 3 50
Beans, inferior....2 00@ 2 50
Peas, Canadian, in bond, ℘ bush....1 30@ 1 40
Peas, Southern, ℘ bush....2 00@ 2 10

BUTTER.

The butter trade is somewhat mixed up this week, for while a dealer who has an order for a small dairy of choice State firkins will occasionally, though very rarely, pay 40c., after filling his order he cannot be induced to take a second lot just as good for more than 35c. Welsh tubs are overhauled, and a little of the cream selected at 35c., while the majority has to be sold at 30@32c. The receipts show a falling off only 11,446 packages being reported for the week. Still this is very much more than the limited demand calls for, and dealers are anxious to work down their stocks, but it is next to impossible to do so. In general, while fine butter is doing quite as well, possibly a shade better, all other grades are as much worse. We hear of common butter sold at 13c. Rolls vary greatly in quality; sales of good have been made at 30c., but most of them go off very slowly at about 25c. We quote:

State, firkins, prime, ℘ ℔....35@38
State, half firkins, Choice, ℘ ℔....35@38
State medium, ℘ ℔....25@30
Prime State tubs, Welsh....33@34
Fair State tubs, Welsh, ℘ ℔....28@32
Western Reserve, Fine....23@25
Western Reserve, Summer lots, ℘ ℔....18@20
Michigan, firkins, prime, ℘ ℔....28@30
Middle and Southern Ohio....17@20
Rolls, in wrappers, Ohio, ℘ ℔....22@25
White and Mixed, store packed....14@17
Chicago, Wisconsin, &c., ℘ ℔....16@19
Northern Pennsylvania....30@33
Southern Pennsylvania....18@25
"Glades," Pa., ℘ ℔....24@32

CHEESE.

Cold weather, endangering cheese in transportation, has very much checked arrivals, the receipts being only 17,394 for the week, which is less than half the number reported one week ago. The demand, too, being limited, does not encourage bringing forward. Still the stock should be on the seaboard during Winter ready to be shipped abroad at any favorable opportunity. The feeling is now a little better in England, but the decline in gold here just about counterbalances the improvement there. Trade may be set down as very quiet, prices ruling a shade lower than last week. Some 4,000 boxes of cheese have been saved, in a damaged condition, from the wreck of the Scotland. We quote:

English Dairy, skimmed, poor....℘ ℔.. 8 @13
English Dairy, common and late made....13 @15
English Dairy, Conn., fine....17 @18
English Dairy, Ohio, ℘ ℔....16 @17
Factory, fair to good State....14½@15½
Factory, prime State....15½@16
Factory, fancy Chedder....16½@16¾
Factory, Ohio....14 @15
Farm Dairy, prime State....13 @14½
Ordinary to good State....10 @12½
White, skimmed....8 @10
Vermont Dairy....13 @14
Pineapple, fine, Conn....28 @30

EGGS.

Receipts only 628 bbls for the week, but so many of the former arrivals, and especially limed lots, are still on the market, that prices are scarcely as firm as last week. The present cool weather will check both the production and receipts, and an advance is anticipated after the present stock is worked down a little. Only 25c. per dozen is offered for a large lot of limed Eggs, to take them at the mark. The demand usually increases toward the holidays. Single bbls. fresh Jersey Eggs are selling at 40c. We quote:

New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, fresh, ℘ doz....38 @39
State, good marks....37 @38
Western and Canada, ℘ doz., loss off....35 @37
Limed, ℘ doz., loss off....29 @30
Western, at mark, ℘ doz....35 @36
Egg Oats, ℘ bush., good....45 @50

FRUITS AND BERRIES.

A fine lot of State apples, 100 bbls., all greenings, was sold for $600, but mixed apples seldom go above $4 50. A little improvement is anticipated. Some very fine catawba grapes are held for 22c.—they would probably sell for 20c. The demand for grapes has fallen off—in fact there is very little call just now, but holders hope for a demand which shall use up the stock on hand before the holidays, after that the trade is not worth much. Cranberries are selling a little quicker, but at no advance. We quote:

Apples Ohio and Michigan, ℘bbl....$4 00@$4 25
Apples, fine State, ℘ bbl....4 25@ 4 75
Apples, River, ℘ bbl., good, hand picked....3 50@ 4 00
Apples, common, ℘ bbl....2 00@ 3 00
Cranberries, Choice, ℘ bbl....12 00@14 00
Cranberries, Common, ℘ bbl....8 00@10 00
Grapes, Common, ℘ ℔....6@ 10
Grapes, Catawba, Choice, ℘ ℔....16@ 20

FRUITS AND NUTS DRIED.

Chestnuts are not selling, though offered at much lower rates. The season for them is past. Apples are quiet with a full supply on the market and little demand. We quote:

Apples, Southern, new, ℘ ℔....9 @10½
Apples, Western, new, ℘ ℔....10 @11
Apples, State, ℘ ℔....12½@13
Apples, sliced, ℘ ℔....14 @15
Blackberries, ℘ ℔....25 @27
Black Walnuts and Butternuts, ℘ bbl....75 @87
Cherries, new, pitted, ℘ ℔....50 @55
Cherries, pits in, ℘ ℔....7 @10
Chestnuts, ℘ bush....$3 50@$4 00
Hickory Nuts, ℘ bush....$2 75@$3 00
Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, ℘ ℔....14 @15
Peaches, unpeeled, halves, ℘ ℔....16 @17
Peaches, peeled, prime new, ℘ ℔....34 @36
Peanuts, Wilmington, ℘ bush....$3 00@$3 25
Peanuts, Virginia, ℘ bush....$2 50
Plums, ℘ ℔....35 @40
Raspberries, black, ℘ ℔....40 @43

HOPS.

Emmet Wells, in his latest circular, thus speaks of the hop trade: "The better feeling noticed in our report of last week still rules an improving market, stimulated as it has been by extreme light receipts and a steady consumptive demand which has reduced the stock to a point below that of any preceding week since the opening of the season's trade in September. An export order, by telegraph, from Europe has just been received for 200 bales; but if the present consumptive demand continues, without more liberal receipts, our present stock will not admit of the execution of further shipping orders to any considerable amount. Stringency in the money market the past week tended somewhat to check cash operations, but it has led to no concessions whatever, and the same feeling of firmness which has characterized the trade from the beginning of the season still exists, and is likely to continue and increase as the stock gradually becomes reduced. We quote: Old American, 20@45c.; Old Foreign, 40@45c.; New American (Inferior), 35@45c.; New American (Prime), 50@55c.; New American (Fancy), 60@65c.

MEATS.

Clear cold weather helps the sale of dressed meats; still prices, which run down very low after the report of last week—Pork selling from the barges at 7½@8c., and in some cases at 7c.—are not very firm, though tending upward. We quote:

Beef Sides, ℘ ℔....9 @13½
Beef, fore quarter, ℘ ℔....7 @12½
Beef, hind quarter, ℘ ℔....10 @15½
Mutton, carcases, ℘ ℔....8 @10
Lambs, ℘ ℔....10 @12½
Pork, State and New-Jersey, light, ℘ ℔....10 @11
Pork, State and New-Jersey, heavy, ℘ ℔....8½@ 9
Pork, Western, ℘ ℔....8½@ 9
Veals, hog dressed, ℘ ℔....14 @17

POULTRY AND GAME.

After report of last week poultry and game kept piling in, and as the weather was warm and rainy trade was in the worst shape imaginable, and large quantities were sold at 5@10c. ℘ ℔, to say nothing of the tuns seized by the Health Inspectors. One dealer sold a tun of mixed poultry to the street peddlers for $40, but fearing "confiscation," they "backed out." A few boxes fresh-killed Jersey turkeys were sold this morning at 22c., and some chickens at 20c., but 20c. for the former and 18c. for the latter are the prevailing rates. It is impossible to correctly report the soft and rough lots, as there is no established price for them. Dealers get the best offers they can, and accept them. Large quantities of poultry and game, which came in during the warm weather, were dumped into the ri[ver] [...] unfit to expose for sale. The present sharply cold weather will greatly improve the markets. There is still a large lot of venison on the market. We quote:

LIVE.

Chickens and Fowls, ℘ ℔....14 @ [illegible]
Ducks, ℘ pair....1 25 @ 1 [illegible]
Geese, ℘ pair....2 50 @ 3 [illegible]
Turkeys, ℘ ℔....15 @ [illegible]

DEAD OR DRESSED.

Chickens, fresh, prime, ℘ ℔....16@ [illegible]
Chickens, ordinary, ℘ ℔....12@ [illegible]
Ducks, choice, ℘ ℔....20@ [illegible]
Ducks, Mallard, ℘ pair....75@ [illegible]
Geese, ℘ ℔....12@ [illegible]
Turkeys, fresh, choice, ℘ ℔....18@ [illegible]
Turkeys, ordinary, ℘ ℔....14@ [illegible]
Turkeys, wild Western, ℘ ℔....20@ [illegible]
Partridges, trapped, ℘ pair....1 00@ 1 [illegible]
Prairie Chickens, trapped, ℘ pair....1 00@ 1 [illegible]
Quail, ℘ doz....2 50@ 3 00
Rabbits, ℘ pair....—@ [illegible]
Venison, carcass, ℘ ℔....8@ 10
Venison, saddles, ℘ ℔....12@ 16

VEGETABLES.

There is less rot in the potatoes since cool weather set in. Trade continues very dull. The sweets from Virginia are quite ... ing in bad order. Some Hubbard Squashes are selling at [...] bbl. We quote:

Garlic, ℘ 100 bunches....15 00@16 00
Onions, ℘ 100 strings....3 00@ 3 50
Onions, red and yellow, ℘ bbl....1 50@ 1 75
Onions, white, ℘ bbl....2 50@ 3 50
Potatoes, Buckeye, ℘ bbl....1 50@ 2 00
Potatoes, Dyckman Seed, ℘ bbl....3 50@ 4 00
Potatoes, Jackson, ℘ bbl....2 00@ 2 [illegible]
Potatoes, Garnet Chili, ℘ bbl....2 00@ 2 [illegible]
Potatoes, Peachblow, ℘ bbl....2 00@ 2 [illegible]
Potatoes, Prince Albert, ℘ bbl....1 75@ 2 [illegible]
Potatoes, Mercer, ℘ bbl....2 50@ 3 00
Potatoes, Va., Sweet, ℘ bbl....2 00@ —
Potatoes, Del., Sweet, ℘ bbl....4 50@ 5 00
Potatoes, N. J., Sweet, ℘ bbl....2 00@ 2 50
Pumpkins, Cheese, ℘ 100....6 00@10 00
Squashes, Boston Marrow, ℘ bbl....1 00@ 1 [illegible]
Turnips, Russia, ℘ bbl....75@ [illegible]

HIDES, SKINS AND FURS.

Badger, each	25@ 60	Mink, dark	$4 00@[illegible]
Bear, each	$4 00@8 00	Mink, pale	$1 25@[illegible]
Beaver, blk. ℘ ℔	$1 75@2 00	Muskrat, Fall	20@[illegible]
Beaver, pale, ℘ ℔	75@1 00	Opossum	15@[illegible]
Calf, gr'n, ℘ ℔	25@ 28	Otter, Northern	$3 50@[illegible]
Cat, house, each	10@ 25	Otter, Southern	$2 00@[illegible]
Cat, wild, each	25@ 75	Racoon, Northern	20@[illegible]
Cattle, green hides, ℘ ℔	7½@ 9	Racoon, Southern	10@[illegible]
Deer, dry, pr. ℔	30@ 35	Sheep and Lambs	[illegible]
Fox, red, each	$1 00@2 00	Skunk, striped	[illegible]
Fox, gray	25@ 75	Skunk, black	[illegible]
Fox, silver	$8 00@30 00	Skunk, white	[illegible]
Marten, each	$2 00@2 50	Wolf, mntn, each	$2 [illegible]
		Wolf, prairie, each	$1 [illegible]

SUNDRIES.

Broome Corn is very much bought up, and is bringing high prices. The crop is put down as only half the usual amount. Some hives of honey are selling at 15@20c. ℘ ℔. Corn Meal lower.

BEESWAX, pure, ℘ ℔....39 @ 40
BEESWAX, impure ℘ ℔....25 @ [illegible]
CIDER, new, ℘ gal....20 @ [illegible]
CORN MEAL, coarse, ℘ 100 ℔....$2 15 @ —
CORN MEAL, fine yellow, ℘ 100 ℔....2 30 @ —
CORN MEAL, fine white, ℘ 100 ℔....2 45 @ —
BROOM CORN, ℘ ℔....10 @ 14
FEATHERS, Live Geese, old, ℘ ℔....60 @ [illegible]
FEATHERS, Live Geese, new fine, ℘ ℔....90 @ [illegible]
FEATHERS, mixed, ℘ ℔....25 @ [illegible]
GINSENG, Western, ℘ ℔....90 @1 00
GINSENG, Southern ℘ ℔....1 00 @1 [illegible]
HONEY, Clover, boxes, ℘ ℔....40 @ [illegible]
Honey, Buckwheat, ℘ ℔....30 @ [illegible]
Honey, strained, ℘ ℔....18 @ [illegible]
Hoops—Hickory and oak, per 1,000:
14 feet Hoops....45 00@ 50 00
12 feet Hoops....30 00@ 35 00
SHOOKS and HEADS, each....3 00@ [illegible]
SORGHUM SIRUP, ℘ gallon....65@ [illegible]
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, &c., ℘ ℔....7@ [illegible]
Rags, Clean White, ℘ ℔....7@ [illegible]
VINEGAR, Cider, per gal....25@ [illegible]

THE LATEST EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The market for Tallow is steady and prices are without [...]able change.
Pork is firmer, and prices tend upward.
Breadstuffs and provisions are unchanged.
LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11—Evening.—The Provision market is [...] active. Lard closed dull.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10—Evening.—There has been a very [...] feeling in the market for Flour and Wheat to-day, but prices have undergone no material variation. Indian Corn is offered at 39s. for mixed, and 39s. 3d. for high mixed.
LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11—Evening.—The market for Breadstuffs closed unchanged. Corn was last quoted at 39/3.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11.—Only a moderate movement is observable in Petroleum this morning, and 1s. 6d. for prime Pennsylvania White is still the current figure.
The German markets for Petroleum are telegraphed as steady at previous rates.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 11.—The Manchester market is steady.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10—Evening.—The cotton market to-day has been very active and the sales foot up more than 20,000 bales. Prices have advanced fully ⅛d.; Middling Uplands closing at 14½d. per pound.
LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11—Noon.—The cotton market opened to-day with a promise of continued activity; the sales will probably reach 16,000 bales. Sales of Middling Uplands continue to be made at 14½.
LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11.—The activity of the cotton market continues, and full prices are paid. The days' sales are estimated at 18,000 bales, and since Friday 55,000 bales; quotations ruling strong at 14½d. for strict Uplands, and 14⅝d. for strict Gulf Middling. The trade are free buyers of average Uplands at 14d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11—Evening.—The cotton market to-day has been quite active; Middling Uplands closed at 14½d. The sales reached 20,000 bales.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Evening.—The money market closed quiet and steady. Consols for money were quoted at 88⅝, ex-dividend. Money remains easy at 3½@4 per cent; with the close of the year the demand exhibits a slight increase. Consols maintain a steady appearance, being quoted this evening at 88⅝ for money, and 88⅝ for the account.
LONDON, Dec. 11—Noon.—Consols for money are firm at 88⅝, ex-dividend.
LONDON, Dec. 11—Evening.—Consols this evening closed at 88¾ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Evening.—During the day Erie Railway shares declined ¼, closing this evening at 46½. United States Five-Twenty bonds of 1862 (Coupons) also declined ¼, and at the close were quoted at 71. Illinois Centrals, however, closed at an advance, being in demand at 77½.
LONDON, Dec. 11.—The following are the opening rates of American Securities: Erie, 46¾; Illinois Central, 77¼; United States 5-20s (1862 Coupons), 71.
LONDON, Dec. 11—Evening.—American securities closed at the following prices: United States Five-Twenties, 71¼; Illinois Central shares, 77½; Erie Railway shares, 47¼.

AMERICAN SECURITIES IN LONDON.

LONDON, Dec. 11—Noon.—Bonds open at lower figures this morning, sales having been reported at 70⅝@70⅞. The general asking rate, however, is 71. Erie shares are rather higher, and quoted at 46⅝@47; Illinois Central shares are easier, the ruling figure being 77½.

AMERICAN BONDS AND RAILWAYS.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—6 P. M.—After considerable fluctuation, opening at 71 and rising to 71½, American 5-20 bonds of 1862 finally closed this evening at the opening figure. There were buyers at 71. Railways were rather off on Erie; there were sales at 46⅜@46½.

UNITED STATES BONDS IN GERMANY.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—A telegram from Frankfort, dated last evening, reports the market for United States five-twenty bonds closing firm at 75¼@75½.

MARKET PRODUCE.—WM. H. PECK, No. 210 Washington-st., (Washington Market) New-York, Commission Dealer in Pork, Poultry, Game, Eggs, Cranberries, Dried Fruits, and country produce generally. Consignments solicited. The best of references given. Returns promptly made. Send for Circular.

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NEW PATENT PIANOS.
RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of PIANO-FORTES with PATENT COMBINATION SOUNDING-BOARDS, Patented [...] 14, 1866. This invention, [...] duced exclusively into our Pianos, [...] of the greatest advantage [...] tone of the instrument, as it [...] the Sounding-Board—the [...]ry soul of the Piano—and pro[...] thereby a pure, liquid [...] greatly superior in quality and [...] that of the ordinary P[...] [...]

[Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1866, by Solon Robinson, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.]

ME-WON-I-TOC.

INDIAN LIFE.

CHARACTER, TRADITIONS AND SUPERSTITIONS, AND ROMANCE OF THE FRONTIER.

BY SOLON ROBINSON.

"Those who never lived in the wilderness can have but a faint idea of the many romantic incidents met with by the pioneers."

This tale is illustrative of a race that is "passing away."

CHAPTER II.

"Let our white brother open his ears and enlarge his heart."

These were the words of Shobonier before commencing the narrative that I am about attempting to give my readers. The leading features, sentiments, and conclusions are those of this great Indian orator. Of course I cannot give it in his peculiar style. He was an old story-teller. Such portions as I did not understand at first I had repeated to me from time to time. Although I represent Shobonier as the speaker, I necessarily have to put most of his words into my own style of language, which destroys much of the force of his. Some of the incidents he relates occurred in his presence and others were told to him; and some few blanks I have endeavored to fill by subsequent information, or by imagination.

A word in explanation before we enter upon the narrative, which Shobonier said would require us to "enlarge our heart; for it is a tale of blood, and may cause a tender heart to wither as though it felt the fire which the Great Medicine kindled."

I may probably say that it was owing to our singular first meeting that an unusual bond of friendship existed between Shobonier and myself, which gave me the opportunity of hearing his story. It was a friendship that extended from all his family to mine, even to the small children, and continued up to the time that I parted with him upon the spot where we first met in the old burying-ground, when he was going away beyond the Mississippi. He had come to give the place he had held sacred a last farewell. He did not weep—I did; for I saw how sad he felt to see the graves of his fathers and children converted into a corn-field. An Indian seldom sheds a tear; he thinks it effeminate; but I am sure he had too much respect for me to lessen me in his esteem because I dropped a tear for an old man's woe. He had often paid me a high compliment in saying that the Great Spirit had given me a red man's heart. My rule was to deal justly; not to take advantage of their necessities nor ignorance, and no one ever went away hungry from my log cabin. Although in feeding these people, I "cast my bread upon the water" of a stream that I never expected to bring any return, it came back in a very unexpected way.

I made my location upon public land, expected to preëmpt it. It proved to be a place which Shobonier intended to reserve, as he had a right to do upon two sections, but because it would disturb me, he would not take it, nor sell his right to any other person, and went away without his land or money, leaving me free to buy my quarter section of Government.

So much in explanation of the character of my Indian friend, and the probability of his truthfulness.

When ready to begin his story, he said:

"I shall speak in my own tongue, for I wish my young men to hear what I say. Semilow, shall repeat my words for the white man. If he does not speak straight I shall understand and will direct his tongue. When my friend does not understand he shall ask me to speak again. Will he write words in his book? Then mine shall be all white."

This was said because he saw I was making notes in my memorandum.

Who can tell how much of the wild romance of these people has been lost by our mode of dealing with them, and because those who have had the opportunity to listen to their stories have not put them upon record. In my own case I should have lost much if I had not, since I have to begin my story with "thirty years ago."

"Let the pappooses go to the wigwam, and the squaws keep silent, and the young men give heed while I pour words into the ear of our white brother. I am going to tell him why he saw us at Me-won-i-toc's grave, and why the buffalo bones lie bleaching upon all the prairie, and in the groves, and by the side of the river, and why there are no buffaloes here now, as they were when I was a young man. Ah, then our people never knew what hunger was. Now, if our brother is ready, let him listen."

How many of the travelers and settlers upon the "grand prairie" of the period I have mentioned have observed and wondered at these buffalo bones.

How many who observed ever thought to inquire the cause of the only people who could tell! What if it was "only tradition!" What else is all history! Much more of the history of this continent might have been gathered from the traditions of the Indians, if it had been sought for before their senses were blunted by that curse to savage, as well as civilized life, which has been more murderous in its effects than tomahawk, scalping-knife, and rifle together.

Few know how sad have been the effects of rum upon these people. It has often changed peaceable men into demons. Old Shobonier, whom I consider one of Nature's noblemen, told me that he killed his squaw in a fit of drunken insanity, produced by liquor brought into their quiet village by a white man who came to teach to the heathen Christianity. Two of his sons fell by each other's hands. Poor old man, how he mourned for those victims of white men's cupidity. How he despised their wickedness. He would not often speak in our language, he so hated the actions and "lying words" of some of the "white skins." After I had gained his confidence I found that he could talk in my language better than I could in his, and I was thus able to draw out many interesting incidents during some years of familiar intercourse.

Intelligent as I found this old chief, I also learned that he was like all his race, full of superstition, and looked upon everything that he could not readily account for, as somewhat supernatural. My sudden appearance before him on the night of the prairie fire, made an impression that could not have been produced at any other time, under ordinary circumstances.

This trait in the Indian character must be kept in mind by my readers to account for the influence that Me-won-i-toc obtained over the tribe.

It only needs some cunning trick of legerdemain to gain the character and position of a "great medicine." Many a white man has obtained by some trick, this sort of influence.

Whatever influence I gained was unsought, and was used to promote temperance and peace among them. In this I was successful. Part of my reward is the ability to tell my present audience old Shobonier's story. The facts are his—the style mine.

Let us, then, go back to the point where he said "listen."

This is what I heard:

"My white brother sees that the snow-spirit has touched my head. It was once like the raven's wing. It was many, many moons ago. It was before I wore the eagle's wing in my hair, (the insignia of a warrior,) that the great medicine who sleeps there came among us. Does my white brother mark that spot? It was the cabin of Me-won-i-toc. It tells him that it was not built by one of our race, but by one of yours."

The spot that Shobonier alluded to showed the outline of a log cabin, the oak logs of which had decayed until the mere form of the building was only visible, with an altar of earth and stones, which must have been gathered by great labor, still remaining opposite the center. It was probably the place where many a sacrifice of life had been made as a burnt offering to the great Manito. It was the only memento left to tell the time when, and it told it not in years, "it only said long, long ago." Now, let us again listen.

"No one knew when Me-won-i-toc came, nor whence. He sometimes talked of having crossed the beautiful river (Ohio), and that was all we knew. We were at war then with all the whites, and we knew that he could not have traveled so far through the red man's country unharmed, if the Great Spirit had not protected him, and so we let him cook his venison by our fire, and lie down to sleep outside of our wigwam. He would not enter, because there were squaws in it. He brought with him a great tomahawk, and the next day after he arrived, the oak trees fell before it as though they were like this staff. With his [illegible] together and commenced with [illegible] that house. Some of our young [illegible] strength and power over the [illegible] to lift one above another, [illegible] and he made it all [illegible] except one near [illegible] of our people [illegible] could not come [illegible] used to [illegible] at night [illegible] spirit [illegible]

[illegible]

and no doubt thus he often kindled fires mysteriously.

"In a little while after Me-won-i-toc had been among us he became our great medicine. He directed many of our great actions. He told us when and where to strike the white settlements, and sometimes he was the guide of the war-party. He told where to hunt and what game would be found. His counsel never failed, and our people always mourned for fear he would not return when he went away upon long journeys.

"Sometimes he would return gloomy and morose and would not talk with us. The cause of these journeys and the black spirit in his heart were hidden from us a long time. At length he wanted my advice, and then he told it to me alone in his cabin. When he came away from the whites a great fire was burning his heart. He left an only child behind. She was a young squaw, white as the snow, and active as a young fawn and as gentle. He longed for this child. He wanted to bring her to his wigwam. He went back secretly to his old home, but the child was not there. Then he painted his face and went as an Indian. Then he heard that his child had been sent away, far away to school. He could never find her. No one knew him in his strange garb and altered appearance, and thus he learned much about himself and others, of which I shall tell you by-and-by.

With the exception of pining after his child, he was always contented. He was the "great medicine," not only of our village, but of all the tribe.

It was always a source of regret to him that this child should be doomed to remain among a race whom, though they were his own flesh and blood, he hated with a big heart, but it was all bitter. It was the massasauga's.

For one act of perfidy in a friend, he would have doomed the whole race to perdition.

His child he had not seen since she was a little pappoose, and many winters had spread their snows upon his cabin on the great prairie since that time, and much blood had been spilt, and, whether it came from the pale face or his red brother it gave the white snow the same color.

In all of our quarrels Me-won-i-toc was the foremost to counsel the destruction of the white men. Death! death! was his invariable cry, and whether the prisoner was old or young, warrior or maiden, the doom was the same. His brain was all blood.

I was a boy then and easily inflamed by his conjurations to make me hate every being to whom the Great Manito had given a white skin, and, as I believed, a bad heart. For some reason, perhaps because I was always ready to execute Me-won-i-toc's bloody commands, I became one of his especial favorites, and at various times learned the cause of his hatred to his own race.

It was a strange perversion of a man's reason, that he should hate all because one was bad; but upon that point Me-won-i-toc was a most decided monomaniac, however shrewd he remained upon every other subject.

"The Good Spirit" said Shobonier, "had gone out of his heart, and a mas-sa-sau-ga had crept in while he slept on the prairie."

The mas-sa-sau-ga is a small black-spotted rattlesnake that infects the prairies and is very venomous, and often creeps into the Indian's wigwam, or early settler's log cabin.

As everything is figurative with the Indian, it was peculiarly illustrative of Shobonier's meaning, to say the mas-sa-sau-ga had crept into the heart of Me-won-i-toc.

ME-WON-I-TOC'S STORY.

The story of this strange being was substantially as follows, according to his own relation to Shobonier, and through him to me.

"I was born, said he, no matter where, or where I was married, but it was where the men went to the field with rifles, or to the old log meeting-house to hear some missionary preach the Gospel, prepared for the sudden onset of a savage foe from the near-by wilderness. My wife was all that man could wish in his pursuit after loveliness, and our union promised such a harvest of happiness as a sanguine nature expects when he engrafts a scion from a perfect tree in the roots of his own heart. I did not think of the canker worm that would enter the budding blossom of love before the golden fruit had reached perfection, and strike it to the ground, or leave it withered, bitter fruit, blasted at heart and blackened at the core, however fair the surface, and however tempting it might look upon the stem where it grew. Yonder crab-apples are not more sour and bitter than half the fruits of the sweetest unions of young lovers among the lying race of pale-faced deceivers."

At the time Me-won-i-toc was married he had a most intimate bosom friend, whose name was Sidney, that he loved like a brother, and still more, because it was through the agency of that friend that he became acquainted with Elfrenda, a sweet young girl, whom he made, as he trusted, his loving companion for a long and happy life. He even felt, until the night when he saw that friend and his wife for the last time, that he owed him a debt of gratitude which he never could pay. It was in consideration of this that he named the child which came about a year after marriage to bless their happy union, after his dear friend, calling her Sidney. She was all that a fond father could ask, in face, form, and mind, and she became very noted through the frontier settlement where she was born in consequence of a singular mark—one of the wonders produced by fright upon mother and offspring. This mark was indelible as well as unique, and was in after years a means of recognition in a manner and time calculated to strike terror to the horrified mind of a parent. In fact, it never was seen without causing a chill of terror at the thought of the narrow escape of her mother from a dreadful death by the bloody tomahawk in the uplifted hand of a frightfully savage Indian. How often Me-won-i-toc wished afterward that it had fallen where it was aimed, and thus left him to revenge death from the hand of a foe, instead of disgrace from that of a friend.

Border warfare and murder by the Indians of some of the people of defenseless frontier settlements, was a very common occurrence, and at the date alluded to by Me-won-i-toc that frontier might have been in New-York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, or Kentucky; scarcely as far west as Ohio. Where is it now? Certainly not in any of those States, or half a dozen still further west. The bones of the red men and the bones of the buffalo bleach on the prairie together.

One evening of the first year after marriage, as Me-won-i-toc was returning from his labor in the field, rifle in hand, he heard a fearful scream—it was that of a woman, and it came from the direction of his cabin. Painful apprehensions of danger quickened his steps, and horror chilled his blood when he came in sight of his own door; for there upon the very threshold stood his wife in the grasp of a ferocious Indian, who held her by the hair with his left hand, while in his right he brandished a tomahawk, red with the blood of his last victim, ready to fall deep into the brain of his present one. It was apparently kept from falling by less than the strength of a single thread. It was a trying moment, and required a cool, calculating mind, a steady hand and keen eye, for the least mistake would cause the death of a lovely, much loved wife. Full well the husband knew that the savage would not hesitate to strike, though he was sure the blow would cause his own death, as well as that of his victim.

Me-won-i-toc—I must call him by his Indian name—drew up his rifle almost instinctively to his face, with a view to shoot the Indian before he could strike the fatal blow. It was a long shot, yet he felt sure of the accuracy of his aim, but he found that he could not "draw a bead" upon the savage without danger of killing his wife at the same shot, for the Indian kept her steadily before him, while his own body swayed back and forth. He was gloating in her agony. In a moment more that suspended instrument of death might fall, and then all that would be left for Me-won-i-toc would be revenge—it would be too late to save. How he prayed that she might in her supplication for life, kneel down at the feet of her murderer. It was on his tongue to call upon her to do so, but he was too far off to be understood, and the first sound of his voice would sever the slender thread which held her life suspended. He lived an age of agony in those few fleeting moments. He expected at every breath to see the uplifted weapon reeking in her precious blood. There had been ample time already for it to fall, but savage nature prevailed over prudence, and he held the bloody ax for her to gaze and shudder at, to satisfy his fiendish appetite for torturing his enemies. Like many others in all the walks of life, he strained a point too far, for while his brain reeled in distraction, he might have cloven her skull and [illegible] that brain upon the stone step where they [illegible]. At length, he was satisfied with her agony and the grasp was already tightened upon the handle to strike the fatal blow, when his victim fainted and sunk down at his feet, leaving his breast bare to Me-won-i-toc's deadly aim. The fall—the flash—the bound—the death "sigh"—were all simultaneous, and the dead Indian and Me-won-i-toc's fainted wife lay bathed in blood upon the same broad stone, both their heads resting upon the door sill.

As soon as he had made the shot, he gave a yell—the signal of alarm to his neighbors, and sprang forward to rescue his wife from the companions of the one he had slain, whom he expected to find within the house, but no others were there, none had been there, and probably the Indian whom he had killed had come alone, to gratify a spirit of revenge for a friend destroyed by some of the scouts of the settlers, perhaps by the unerring rifle of Me-won-i-toc himself.

Ascertaining that all was safe within, he bore his wife to her bed, where she spent several days in alternate fits of syncope and labor-pains, and finally gave birth to a daughter, marked with one of those singular impressions of fright, fear, anxiety, or other strong effect upon the mother's mind.

The bloody tomahawk which had impended over her life had left its impression indelibly printed upon her child. Fortunately, the hideous mark was not upon an exposed part of the skin, it being situated on her back, just below and midway between the shoulder-blades, red as blood and nearly as large as the instrument itself. Notwithstanding this mark of terror in the mind of her mother, Sidney grew up almost devoid of fear, particularly fear of Indians, though all her life was spent upon the frontier, amid the constant alarm of that period in our history.

Me-won-i-toc and his wife had lived happily together some one or two years, when a call was made upon the militia of that district to go out on a scouting excursion of two or three weeks, and Sidney, Me-won-i-toc's early friend, was among the number drafted. He appeared well satisfied that he was to go, and came to Me-won-i-toc's house to make his final arrangements. Elfrenda was agitated at the idea of his going, and through a sympathetic affection, perhaps arising from that cause, he was taken suddenly ill the night before the little troop were to start, and expressed so much regret at his inability to go, that Me-won-i-toc, ever ready for such an excursion, at once offered to take his place among the scouts, provided Sidney would remain to look after his affairs during his absence. This proposition was readily agreed to; Sidney promising to fill the place of his absent friend in the most satisfactory manner.

Me-won-i-toc did not observe at the time, though he thought of it afterward, that his wife rather favored this exchange. To him the offer of his friend to remain with his family, while he was gone upon a tour of pleasure—real pleasure to him—seemed quite an act of disinterestedness.

The canker-worm had not yet been felt that was gnawing at his heart. The fire was not yet kindled that would turn that heart to a blackened cinder. The mas-sa-sau-ga was crawling into the white man's heart. He came slowly and as still as the dew comes upon the grass. We shall hear his rattle after he has made his bite.

[To be continued.]

FINE ARTS.

Mr. George L. Frankenstein has undertaken a work, and has nearly brought it to a successful ending, for which his memory is very sure to receive the gratitude of coming generations of Americans; and, lest he should think this reward for his arduous labors rather unsubstantial, we make haste to add our cordial hope that he will receive a golden guerdon, in his own proper person, from the present race of his countrymen. This guerdon is already assured to him, if our people can only be brought to reflect on the value of cotemporary record of the details of great events, and on the difficulty which History labors under in regard to many important events, from having to form her judgment upon them without sufficient data of well established facts. Suppose landscape-painting, as such, had existed among the Greeks, and that some proficient in the art had traveled over the country, immediately after the retreat of the Persians under Xerxes, and had taken accurate views of every place made memorable by victory or defeat, so that every detail of the event could be followed by the reader as if he were on the spot and saw hill and valley, plain and pass with his bodily eye: suppose that this had been done, and that the pictures had come down to us, is there any one so dull and cold of heart who would not feel a personal indebtedness to the painter? Not less than Marathon to the Greek, is Gettysburg to us, and the Persian invasion is as play compared with the tremendous issues of our war with the South. We are glad to know that the American of the future, whether he writes the history of this war or reads it, will not suffer for lack of pictured record of persons and places, any more than for want of written memoranda. Never was a great war so closely followed by pen and pencil, and the result is, that there is scarce an incident, of greater or less importance, which cannot be found minutely described in some printed book, or in the letter of some newspaper correspondent, or whose locality is not set down in literal truthfulness in one of those photographs which have connected the name of Brady indissolubly with the history of the war.

Not less honorably and not less indissolubly associated with the events of that terrible four years, will be the name of Mr. Frankenstein. He has undertaken a labor which would have daunted many; very few could have been found even to propose it to themselves. He resolved to visit every famous battle-field of the recent war, and make a sketch of the locality on the spot. This he has accomplished, and the pictures are to be published in chromo-lithography, we believe, by Richardson & Co. of this city.

Mr. Frankenstein has been kind enough to show us the more important of these pictures, and to explain them to us, point by point, and we have been as much surprised by the minuteness of his information, the exactness of his memory, and the clearness with which he comprehends the movements of the separate battles, as by the simple truthfulness of the pictures themselves, the delicacy of detail, and the amount of important fact which they are made to contain.

The paintings that illustrate the battle of Gettysburg were the most interesting to us of the whole series, but this only for the reason that the struggle itself was of such vast importance. For, the others become interesting in turn as the story brings us to them, and the range that is covered by the whole series is so wide that hardly a memorable point is left undescribed. The pictures themselves are excellent, and though nothing has been sacrificed to pictorial effect, yet in the majority of cases they are pleasant to look at, merely as studies of American scenery. The artist's aim was single, however; he had no object but to put down every point in the scenery that concerned the particular battle, and to make picture after picture until the whole action was described from beginning to end. The skirmishing, manœuvering, watching and waiting, it is all there, and put down so clearly that we should think military men would welcome the work with heartiest commendation. It must give them intense satisfaction to see such a faithful and complete record of the history of events with which they have been so intimately concerned. Again, we thank Mr. Frankenstein, and venture to assure him, beforehand, of success in winning public thanks. Such work should not be overlooked, and will not be. Everybody will welcome it. Every American interested in the war, and which of us is not, will covet the whole series, and secure at least the pictures of certain battles, while the name of the artist will be counted among the most worthy of those who have contributed to secure a truthful record of the greatest war in history.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHY THE HANDMAIDEN OF PAINTING.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: In a recent review of some of our publications your Art critic has made certain grave errors, not only in theory but in the statement of fact, and a knowledge of the wide-spread influence of THE TRIBUNE in Art matters render the correction of such statements of the first importance to us as publishers. We always desire to submit our works to intelligent criticism, and hope that both ourselves and the public may profit by such; and, therefore, in regard to the statement of your critic that the Chromos in question are "not quite equal to our former publications," we can only say that we endeavor to be progressive in Art, and we are quite willing to leave the pictures to decide the question for us with the public. The best evidence that they are *not* intended for an uncritical market is the fact of our sending copies for review to THE TRIBUNE. The insinuation that we have endeavored to detract from the reputation of the original artist by placing another signature upon the picture, is simply the result of a blunder of your critic. We always accord to our lithographic artist (Harring, not Herring), the right to sign his name to works of any consequence, that he may share the honors of the production, if there be any; and the simple fact of his name being signed upon a lighter color of the picture than Mr. Tait's—which the careful observation of your critic failed to discover—has led him to charge us with an attempt at fraud!

That the picture which we name "The Baby" is after Bouguereau's "Going to the Bath," we learn for the first time from your critic, and when we stated that it was copied from a French water-color drawing, we stated the simple fact in regard to our Chromo. Had we known at the time that the water-color was a copy, we would gladly have given the original artist due credit, as a matter of justice to him, and from the fact that a good name is always of assistance to us.

—So much for ourselves. Let us now glance at the sweeping charge made by your critic: that Chromo-lithography, as a means to reproduce paintings, is injurious to progress! Sir, this is a bold assertion, and propounded through the mighty organ of your paper—reaching more than 300,000 readers—may create a serious reaction against a new art yet little understood. All the good which you and we expected from the introduction of this new helpmaid to Art education will be injuriously affected, if the fallacy of your critic's assertion is not at once made evident.

Chromo-lithography is in itself an art *to reproduce, to imitate, not to create.* It never can obtain an "individual and independent" character, as your critic claims, for its proper sphere, he thereby showing his limited acquaintance with the very process which you some time last year in one of your daily issues so lucidly described. Chromo-lithography is for the painter what the type is for the writer, it is the brush and pallet of the Nineteenth Century. But just as little as Longfellow would make use of Hoe's press to transfer his poetical thoughts to paper, just so little would the painter make use of the Chromo process to transfix his original artistic conceptions on the canvas. The education of the million demanded the power-press for literature, and now it claims Chromo-lithography for the art of painting.

There is no reason why Mr. Tait or any other artist should not gain sufficient practical knowledge of the art to chromo-lithograph his own paintings (which has been repeatedly done in England), and make the chromos just as spirited and attractive, in every respect, as the originals, and thereby produce thousands of such pictures in the same time which he could reproduce only tens with the brush and pallet. And why should 10,000 good pictures hinder progress, when one is expected to forward it? Is not the assertion of such hindrance the manifestation of mere prejudice? Thus the question reduces itself to the following point: Does a *poor Chromo* hinder progress in art culture? Now, Sir, we do not wish to appear as defending our right of making "poor" Chromos. If "poor" they be; but we cannot help asserting, positively, that not only "poor" Chromos, but any picture, be it the meanest daub on a village sign-board, helps progress in art.

The mental process of culture in art is the same as all other culture. A good written book, if not bad in its spirit and object, is always better than no book; it gives an impulse, which is followed up by a demand for better books; and, by comparing and criticising, the taste for good books is created. So in Art, a poor picture is better than none, and in course of time will create a demand for better and for the best. Our Chromos, which your critic will, we hope at least, place a step higher in the scale of Art than the cheap colored prints of former and recent times, could never have been sold to the present extent had not millions of poorer pictures paved the way for their reception. And the painters themselves will feel the benefit of their labors in time, as the wave of higher education reaches their stand-point. The artist will be benefited threefold: first: the demand for poorer pictures than our Chromos will cease, and he will, therefore, have to study for higher excellence; secondly: he will be able to obtain a just and liberal compensation for a good work by the disposal of his copyright as much beyond [illegible] rates as the true poet of the present time obtains beyond the rates of bygone years, where the poet's readers did not extend much beyond the circle of his personal acquaintances; and thirdly: the demand for good, original paintings will become immeasurably greater as art education advances.

The American people want pictures, they delight in color pieces, it makes their homes cheerful and fills their imagination with pleasant thoughts, it gives them an innocent and lasting enjoyment, and satisfies an appetite which is just as legitimate with them as with the aristocracy who can afford to hang their galleries with paintings of the old and new masters. Why should the only invention of our day which comes to their aid be condemned and driven out of this land of promise? You, Sir, who labor so faithfully for the people cannot indorse ideas so aristocratic in their tendencies. Respectfully,

L. PRANG & Co., Art Publishers.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 26, 1866.

MR. PRANG'S DEFENSE.

As will be seen by the above letter, Mr. L. Prang, a lithographer doing business in Boston, is very much disturbed by the remarks which we made a few days ago upon some specimens of his workmanship sent to us by him, with a request that we would give the public our critical opinion of them. Our readers do not need to be told that the duty of passing judgment is a thankless office; they will easily guess as much; they probably know without our saying it, that, although the amount of flattery which people will swallow without making wry faces has never been definitely ascertained, but is believed to be immeasurable, not one in a hundred but has his stomach turned by the smallest dose of censure or question. Mr. Prang is no exception to this invariable rule, and, indeed, we do not know why he should be. He is a man of business, and, we are glad to believe, a successful one. His wares are for sale, and he is commendably eager to sell them. He is a shrewd, practical, energetic man, who, we have no doubt, is as sincere as he can afford to be in his desire to advance the cause of art, and who believes that, by making his own fortune honestly, he will help on the great cause of progress. He is naturally much alarmed at the prospect of the public coming to disapprove his manufactures, and accordingly writes half a column to prove that we know very little of our business as critics; and there is no doubt that, if he had our place, his own wares, at least, would be well spoken of, no matter what might happen to those of other people. We published his letter, although we thought it would have been as well, for him, if he had not written it. He is quite welcome to his opinion on the subject of chromo-lithography, and quite welcome to believe that a millennial day for Art is to be ushered in through this invention. We do not greatly care to discuss the subject with him. We can hardly believe Mr. Prang in earnest when he talks about our aristocratic prejudices, and charges us with a desire to condemn and drive out of use an invention that is capable of cheaply ministering to the honest pleasure of large numbers of people. We must believe he knows a great deal better than to talk such stuff. We are more charitable to him than he is disposed to be to us. We are trying our best to teach people what is good Art and what is bad, and we believe he thinks he is working as hard in the same cause as we. It happens, that we differ as to the means it is best to employ, to secure the desired end. We are trying to elevate people by teaching them to seek for and admire what is true, believing that to be the only means of really elevating the mind and character. Mr. Prang's method is, to teach people to admire what is false, and he thinks that when he has succeeded in completely deceiving them, they are on the high road to true culture and refinement. And he is just as willfully mistaken when he talks about our dislike of chromo-lithography. We have praised his own publications in these columns, many times, and it is not many weeks since we made Kellerhoven's magnificent reproductions of old German pictures the subject of a special article; beside that we are always ready to acknowledge the services it has done for us, and is ever doing, in publications like those of the Arundel Society, in Owen Jones's magnificent "Grammar of Ornament" and "Alhambra," and in the rare and precious "Le Moyen Age et La Renaissance." All that we said was, that every art has its own independent field of work, and that nothing is gained by trying to imitate in one process the legitimate results of another. We quote from memory, but this is the gist of what we said. Now Mr. Prang prides himself on having published imitations of oil paintings that will deceive even good judges. He uses a paper that is made to look precisely like canvas, and copies the strokes of the artist's brush. We say, and are prepared to maintain, that this is a childish waste of time on his part, and that the work is fit only for children. What pleasure can a man take in such toys? They are in the same category with "graining," as it is called—painting a cheap wood to resemble a dear one; with wall-papers that look like wood or marble; with iron or slate mantel-pieces that may be taken for costly stone. They are of a piece with false diamonds, false hair, false teeth, and with the innumerable false appliances by which homely people try to make themselves look pretty, and succeed in making themselves hideous. Every artist knows this, every unprejudiced person knows it, and we shall maintain the doctrine always, in the interests of true art. We have said that chromo-lithography is not Art at all, and we repeat it. It is a mere mechanic process, and one with a very useful, but a very narrow legitimate field. Its business is simply to reproduce, not to imitate—meaning by "*imitation*," "*deception*." It is the proper business of no art or process to deceive—any more than it is the business of a tongue to lie. This invention has its clear, legitimate function, just as wood engraving has, and it is Mr. Prang, and not we, who shows ignorance in declaring that it has not. We have always battled against deceptive imitations, and we shall continue to do so, and when we are converted to a contrary opinion it will be by some one who has no pecuniary interest in maintaining it. We were once living in a house the landlord of which, much against our will, sent a painter to "grain" the front door to look like black walnut. On the landlord's departure we blandly endeavored to wheedle the painter into making as few knots, defects, grains, and flourishes as possible, and to keep the whole of as uniform and even a color as he could; in short, to make it suggest black-walnut, or any wood, as little as he knew how. The man of the brush heard us through with ill-concealed disdain, and when we had finished exclaimed, "What, Sir! won't you let a feller's genius have scope?" Mr. Prang's rejoinder has not the brevity of the house-painter's, but it comes to the same thing. House-painting and chromo-lithography are both useful in their way, and respectable as long as they keep within their natural bounds; but, when they try to overpass their limits and to intrude where they do not belong, they must be sharply rebuked.

It is hardly worth while for us to say anything in reply to Mr. Prang's sneer at our limited acquaintance with the process of chromo-lithography. We believe we sufficiently understand the nature of it, and we understood it before, two years ago, Mr. Prang was so obliging as to take us through his work-rooms, and explain the whole matter to us step by step. But, there is a side to this question that we must consider, in the interest of artists, if not of art, and we are not sorry that Mr. Prang's letter gives us a text to speak on. In writing of the pictures which he sent us the other day, we said that although the audience he is working for is not a critical one, and this will hardly bear disputing, yet nevertheless it has its rights, and one of these is, to know the names of the men whose works give them pleasure. We, then, found fault with him for omitting Mr. Tait's name from his last picture "Ducklings," and for putting on it, instead, the name of one "Harring;" and also for printing, under one other picture, "The Baby," the words, "after a French water-color," when in reality it is a copy from a well-known picture by Bouguereau, a distinguished modern French painter. These were our two charges, and if Mr. Prang, knowing as he did, that we understated rather than exaggerated the facts, had had a little more worldly wisdom, he would have maintained a judicious silence with regard to them. He was so foolish, however, as to attempt a defense, and we shall accordingly state the whole truth in regard to this matter.

It is true, as Mr. Prang says, that Mr. Tait's name is printed upon the "Ducklings;" but, it is true that we committed a blunder, in saying that it is not there. Any person, by stepping into Mr. Knoedler's and asking for a copy of this chromo-lithograph, will find Mr. Harring's name—he is the man employed to make the lithographs—clearly printed in dark color at the right-hand side, but he will be very much puzzled to find Mr. Tait's name, and very likely, will not succeed in finding it at all. On a copy which we have since examined at Goupil's Mr. Tait's name could only be found by taking the picture into a strong light and turning the paper so as to get the full benefit of the reflection. It was no "blunder," therefore, on our part, nor did Mr. Prang hear of it from us for the first time. Mr. Tait's friends had called his attention to the matter as a thing like to injure him, and he himself had remonstrated with Mr. Prang on the subject; and had been promised that the matter should be set right in subsequent issues. It seems, therefore, that our blunder was committed in good company. Now, we deny Mr. Prang's right to put the name of his workman on the picture of any artist, and he will find that Mr. Tait objects to it quite as strongly as we do, and will not permit it; would never have permitted it, if he had been consulted. Nor would any artist whose reputation has any money value. To the public at large, this picture, when framed and hung on the wall, is not painted by Mr. Tait, but, by a new and unknown person, one Harring, a transfer to which the local painter has a right to object. To avoid a prosecution it may be convenient for the publisher to prove the artist's name is really on the picture, though printed in such a way as to escape notice; but, to all intents and purposes, the name is suppressed.

Having disposed of this matter, we have only to say, with regard to the chromo-lithograph from Bouguereau, that Mr. Prang's statement that he did not know his "The Baby" to be a copy of Bouguereau's picture does him very little credit, and argues a slim acquaintance with cotemporary art. The picture was exhibited for some weeks at Goupil's, was in the exhibition of the Artists' Fund Society last year, and has been finely photographed by Goupil, and is now in the possession of a gentleman of this city, of whose gallery it is one of the chief ornaments. That Mr. Prang publishes a chromo-lithograph of this picture, taken probably from a colored photograph, and calls it "The Baby," "from a French water-color drawing," and when we mention this as an objectionable thing to do, he says we charge him with an attempt at fraud. This we did not, but, if we had, he could only have disproved it by establishing his ignorance on a point where he had no business to be ignorant.

Moreover, if we are right in supposing the "French water-color" was, in reality, Goupil's photograph colored, Mr. Prang's blunder in not seeing Bouguereau's name upon it, is quite a match for our's in not seeing Tait's name on his chromo-lithograph. For, in the lower left-hand corner, one may see, plainly written, "W. Bouguereau, 1865." But, as he had no moral right (and, with a person of such fine sentiments, we should think the moral aspect of the matter would have been as much considered as the legal,) to copy Goupil's photograph, and injure its sale, it may have seemed discreeter to conceal the peccadillo by a little prevarication. It was discreet, but the honesty of it may be questioned, and we leave the matter to the decision of our readers.

SCIENCE.

A TEST FOR GILT.—Weber states that a solution of common chloride of copper will not affect articles covered with gold-leaf, but will leave a brown stain on those covered with gold-colored alloy.

FOOD FOR PLANTS.—Illienkof, a Russian chemist, recommends the use of 40 parts of ground bones, 40 parts of wood-ashes, and 6 parts of newly-made lime, with water enough to thoroughly mix the whole.

PERCHLORIDE OF IRON FOR CANCER.—At the Medical Congress of Bordeaux a paper was read by M. Bitot upon the treatment of Cancer. The author considers that perchloride of iron is a specific for cancerous affections; its action being like iodine in cases of scrofula; the perchloride should be employed both internally and externally in order to affect both the diathesis and the diseased parts.

PHOTOGRAPHIC COLORS.—A correspondent of the French *Répertoire de Photographie*, writing from South America, says: "Some time since, I took a positive portrait of my wife on glass. The weather was very fine, but on coming out of my dark-room I observed that the light appeared very yellow and somewhat obscured, and I then remembered that there was a total eclipse on that day. After developing and fixing my positive I found all the colors of my wife's dress faithfully portrayed on the film. The dress was of blue flowers on a black ground, the cap trimmed with blue and yellow ribbons, and all these colors were accurately reproduced, even the flesh tint of the face and hands were perfect. Unfortunately, all these colors disappeared after a lapse of ten minutes." The writer does not say whether any beside himself saw this portrait of his wife. This is, however, only one of many cases of evanescent coloring reported within a few years.

DEVILLE'S FURNACE.—M. Deville of France has constructed a furnace of great heating power. It consists of a flame of coal gas, inclosed in a chamber of non-conductors, into which a jet of oxygen gas is blown. In this way only the material required for perfect combustion is admitted, thus obviating the objection to the use of common air which involves the necessity of introducing into the furnace with every volume of oxygen four volumes of inert nitrogen. When cold air is used, part of the heat generated by oxygen is wasted in heating the nitrogen; it has therefore been found highly advantageous to apply the waste heat of the furnace in raising the temperature of the air which feeds the flame, thus forming what is technically called the *hot-blast*. The use of pure oxygen is not economical, but where a very high temperature is required, it is indispensable. In Deville's furnace, platinum, the most refractory of the elements, when placed upon a bed of lime and subjected to the flame is easily melted. About one cubic foot of coal gas and one of oxygen will reduce one pound of platinum. The temperature generated in the Deville furnace has been estimated to be over 14,000 degrees Fahrenheit, or about five times higher than that required to melt cast iron.

CARBONATE OF SODA.—A new process for producing this important salt has been patented in Great Britain by Mr. Walter Weldon. It consists in placing within a strong vessel equal equivalents of common salt and carbonate of magnesia, with a small quantity of water, and pumping into the vessel carbonic acid, formed by passing atmospheric air over ignited coal. The carbonate thus becomes the bicarbonate of magnesia, which dissolves in water and thus decomposes the chloride of sodium. The chlorine unites with magnesia, forming chloride of magnesium, at the same time bicarbonate of soda is formed and precipitated. The whole process takes but a quarter of an hour. A moderate heat drives off the second atom of carbonic acid, thus changing the bicarbonate into carbonate of soda. By evaporating the solution of chloride of magnesium to dryness, and raising it nearly to a red heat, the chlorine is driven off and magnesium is formed. America now imports every year several million dollars worth of carbonate of soda from England, where it is made by the use of common salt, sulphuric acid and chalk, according to the process of Leblanc, invented toward the end of the last century.

CALCUTTA COPAL RESINS.—The *Comptes Rendus* contains some new researches by H. Violette on these resins, which previously had been found soluble in ether, turpentine, benzole, petroleum and other hydro carbons, as well as vegetable oils, only after losing about 25 per cent of their weight by distillation. Violette's experiments show that these resins heated in a closed vessel at a temperature between 350 and 400° C. or 662 and 752° Fahr., acquire after cooling, without losing any of their weight, the property of dissolving, hot or cold, in the above named liquids, and forming excellent varnishes. He finds also that Copal resin, heated as stated, under pressure, with one third of drying linseed oil and one-third of essence of turpentine, gives directly, without loss, a rich, clear limpid varnish of a beautiful slightly lemon color, perfectly adapted for carriages, and for the inside as well as the outside of rooms, where delicate painting is required. Under the double influence of heat and pressure this resin acquires new properties. Manufacturers who would take advantage of this discovery, must bear in mind the retort used will be subject to a pressure of at least 300lbs. to the square inch.

LITERATURE.

An illustrated edition of "Æsop's Fables," with 56 large pictorial embellishments, will shortly be issued by Julius Bien.

T. B. Peterson & Brothers have in press and will publish December 15th, a new book by Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, entitled "The Bride of Llewellyn."

M. Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire has produced a new volume of his translation of Aristotle, with an introduction on the origin of Greek philosophy.

M. Gustave Doré has been engaged to illustrate Edgar Allan Poe's celebrated poem, "The Raven." The subject is precisely in his wild and fantastic vein.

Sidney Smith's daughter, Saba, second wife of Sir Henry Holland, Bart., Physician in Ordinary to the Prince Consort, and afterward to the Queen, has recently died. She was the authoress of a life of her father.

Dr. John J. Craven, the author of "Prison Life of Jeff. Davis," and the present Postmaster of Newark, proposes soon to publish a scientific work on the Crustacea and Mollusks of the Atlantic Coast.

The Agriculturist for December contains the usual variety of miscellany, and every topic suited to its title is treated. The amount of labor bestowed is very great. The feature of warning the public against shams and tricks ought to save the subscribers all the paper costs.

A letter from Rome states that the last three English books on the list of the Index Expurgatorius, suspended on the doors of St. Peter's are "Ecce Homo," Dr. Pusey's "Eirenicon," and "An Essay on Pantheism," by the Rev. John Hunt.

"London Society," a popular English magazine which has now a large circulation in this country, is to be reprinted by Messrs. Hurd & Houghton, by arrangement with the London publishers. It will be elegantly printed at the Riverside Press. The issue will commence with the January number, which may be expected on the first day of that month.

The author of "Life in the Iron Mills," and "Margaret Howth," is Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis of Philadelphia. She is now engaged upon a new novel which is by far the most elaborate work she has yet undertaken. It will be a story of characteristic American life, dealing with some of our great social questions, and will appear in installments in *The Galaxy* every fortnight.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

During the present year 135 centenarians have died in France.

Five tea clippers sailed in May from China within three days of each other, and three out of the five arrived in the Downs upon the same day. This is racing indeed.

Shanghae papers state that female signalers have been engaged on the Trans-Mongolian telegraph, as the male clerks were too much addicted to drunkenness.

The number of postage stamps sold in France, which only reached 19,000,000 in 1849, increased to 414,000,000 in 1865, and the estimated number is 450,000,000 for the present year. This number is much less than that consumed in England.

The Madras Board of Revenue's returns for the month of August show that the amount of land under cotton cultivation was only 72,492 acres against 123,640 last year. There was a large decrease in the districts of Bellary and Coimbatore, and a slight increase in that of Salem.

Nothing official has been published relative to the recommendations of the French Army Commission. It is, however, reported that it will propose to fix the effective army at 360,000 men, instead of 420,000. By the new arrangements it is said that the Government will in future have at disposal 1,080,000 men, viz.: active army, 360,000; reserve, 450,000; national guard, 249,000; total, 1,080,000.

The ancient province of the Charollais possesses the oldest bell known in France. The late M. Sauvageot, in an interesting article published in the *Annales Archéologiques* of Didron, referred to the bell of Fontenailles, near Bayeux, which dates from the year 1202, as being the earliest in France. That of Saint Racho, near La-Clayette (Saône-et-Loire), and which formerly belonged to La-Chapelle-sous-Dun, bears the inscription *Millung*. It is therefore 201 years older than the bell of Fontenailles.

The *Moniteur de l'Algérie* relates a melancholy occurrence in the province of Algiers. The Arabs still preserve obstinately certain customs of their own, notwithstanding the fearful results which are sometimes the consequence. For example, when a native finds a diseased animal in his flock, and has no hope of saving it, he kills it and sells the meat. An instance of that kind has just caused a terrible catastrophe in the commune of Rassauta, 24 natives having died from eating the flesh of a cow which was supposed to have been affected with some pestilential malady.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Louisville Journal has been printed 36 years, and *The Boston Post* 34, and the editors who controlled their columns at their commencement occupy the same position now.

The personal examination of a Jew at Rouse's Point last week, under the recent regulations to prevent smuggling, resulted in the discovery of a lot of silks wrapped around his body, and diamond jewelry valued at $1,000.

The reservoir connected with the Hydraulic Press used in the Treasury Printing Department at Washington, burst last week, and fell from its position, shaking the building and involving a loss of $10,000.

A small lot of Sea Island cotton recently arrived at San Francisco from Raten, Society Islands. The staple is short but fine and silky, and an excellent quality for manufacturing purposes.

Recent Placerville (California) dispatches announce the discovery of a rich gold-bearing quartz ledge, near that place. $1,000 worth of loose gold was picked up near the surface. Three miles of the ground were immediately taken up.

Seven thousand dollars in gold and silver were recently found by an old hunter, buried in a keg, near the Mississippi River, below Wolf Island. The treasure is supposed to have belonged to some Rebel who was killed during the war.

It is stated that a song, produced at the theater in Mobile a few evenings since, was hissed on account of the expression of a hope that the North and South would live in peace and harmony hereafter.

Thirty women recently arrived in Newark from England, they having been engaged by Messrs. Clark & Co., thread manufacturers. They had been chosen from the large manufactories in England.

The Canadian Government has purchased at Hamilton, to be forwarded to the Paris Exhibition, a collection of native stuffed birds, said to be the best of the kind on the continent. That Government has also purchased a splendid set of furniture for the same destination.

It has been resolved by the Society of Alumni of the Virginia Military Institute that a "memorial chapel" shall be erected, in the center of which shall be a marble statue of Stonewall Jackson, and on the walls tablets commemorating those scholars of the Institute who fell in the war just closed.

AGRICULTURAL.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.

TUESDAY, Dec. 4.—To-day being not only severely stormy but Municipal election we, expected to see a slim attendance. In this, we were disappointed. The meeting was quite full and spirited. There were several specimens of fruit on the table for examination and comment, and two agricultural machines exhibited.

JOHN CRANE, Union, N. Y., exhibited the Doulne, Jonathan and Belmont apples, grown in Illinois, and the Belle et Bonne apple and Columbian pears grown upon his place in New-Jersey. This pear he consider the best Winter variety, and recommends all who are unfortunate enough to have Glow Morceau to graft them with Columbian.

The Belle et Bonne apple is what its name indicates: beautiful and good. The Illinois apples are principally remarkable for their variation from the same kind grown about here. Mr. CARPENTER remarked he had never seen such large specimens of Jonathan apple. Mr. CRANE said they were not selected for size, but taken just as they came.

E. H. PHILLIPS exhibited a model of Fifer's patent gang-plow, manufactured at Trenton, New-Jersey. A gang of plow-shares and cultivator teeth, attached to a frame, and mounted upon two wheels, is so arranged that a driver sitting upon the seat guides two horses, which straddle a row of corn or potatoes, and work the ground upon each side. It is said to be a successful cotton cultivator. It looks like a useful labor-saving implement.

JACOB BRINKERHOFF, Auburn, N. Y., exhibited one of his corn-shellers, which we have frequently commended as one of the best, either for hand or horse-power, yet invented. One man alone can shell 60 bushels of corn a day, and it comes from the machine clean and ready for the mill. Its action to-day was highly commended by all who witnessed the operation. It was, however, suggested that the machine be placed in the hands of some member who will give it a practical test upon the farm, and report results. The present machine is now on its way to the World's Fair, for which it was expressly built. Another one will be placed in the hands of Wm. S. Carpenter for trial.

Improvement in Horse-shoeing.—Dr. PECK exhibited specimens of a new invention, now coming extensively into use in Boston, which bids fair to be of great use to tender-footed horses. It is also said to be such a relief to all horses working upon pavements that the city railroads of Boston are adopting the improvement extensively. It is a cushion of India-rubber placed between the shoe and hoof, both cushion and shoe being fastened by the same nails. It is said to be not only a preventive of dirt and gravel getting under the shoe, but entirely prevents horses from baulking, and that the shoes will hold on firmer and longer with than without the cushion.

Accumulating Power by Wind-mills.—JAMES BUSH, Middle River, Madison County, Iowa, asks: "Why cannot a farmer accumulate power by a wind-mill; winding up weights when the wind blows, to be used in a calm time?"

SOLON ROBINSON.—There is no doubt power can be thus accumulated. But is it necessary? With a good wind-mill a farmer could do all his work by a little forethought. If power is to be accumulated, perhaps water would be the easiest managed. Pump it up to a higher level to drive your machinery when the wind failed.

Mr. LEE thought dry sand would be much better than water. It can be elevated in the same way as grain, and then used to turn a wheel. It would have one advantage over water: there would be no trouble from frost.

Mr. TODD thought the thing impracticable; that sand would not be easily managed.

Dr. J. V. C. SMITH said the idea was not a new one. It was in use fifty years ago, or more, in Massachusetts; only that shot was used instead of sand or water.

Prof. TILLMAN—All these recommendations are very good, if farmers must use wind-mills. However ingenious contrivances may be for using wind-power, it is the most expensive that a farmer can adopt. It would be far more economical and satisfactory for him to purchase a small steam engine, which is always trustworthy, less likely to get out of repair, and as easily managed as a wind-mill.

Great Improvement in Reaping-Machines—A Perfect Self-Raker.—SOLON ROBINSON—I am pleased to report that the committee which went out to Morris County, N. J. to witness the trial of a new improvement of reaping-machines, invented by F. Nishwitz, Williamsburg, N. Y., manufacturer of the Monitor Mowing-Machine, are perfectly satisfied with the operation of the new invention.

We cannot speak in too high terms, and believe that we do not, when we say that Mr. Nishwitz, has discovered a method by which any common mowing-machine, with forward cutter-bar, can be changed into a perfect self-raking reaper, in five minutes time, and be operated without any apparent increase of power, and withal so simple that a boy ten years of age, can make the change and do the work.

It simplicity is wonderful. Its perfect action is astonishing. The mystery is, that the plan has not been before discovered. Of the large number of gentlemen present, not one doubts that this is the cheapest, simplest, completest self-raker ever invented.

Of course it has not been tried in grain. That had passed by, before this idea was born. The machine we saw, was the only one ever built, and it is all in the rough incident to first efforts and now contrivances, with which to make experiments.

It was tried in a seed clover field, where the dead straw and weeds afforded a light swath, but enough to show very well how the machinery works. Beside the stuff thus gathered, oat straw was thrown on to make up gavels. These are discharged as often as desired, by a slight touch of the driver's foot. It is very easy to make the machine discharge itself, at intervals of sixteen feet, without any attention from the driver.

The gavels are laid compact and straight, six feet away from the standing grain; thus leaving a clear space for the next round. In being thrown off, the straw instead of being scattered, is compacted, so as to make the gavels in good shape for the binder.

In cutting grain, mixed with grass or weeds, the weeds are apt to settle to the bottom, leaving the dryest portion of the straw at top, as it lies on the platform. By the operation of this machine, these bunches are turned bottom up, so as to expose the greenest portion to the sun.

The cost of attaching this improvement to any mower or reaper now in use, including a liberal fee to the inventor, will not exceed fifty dollars. The whole will not weigh over two hundred and fifty pounds—probably not over two hundred.

All the machinery necessary to add to a mowing-machine, to drive this new self-raking apparatus, is the pulley that drives the ordinary reel. The reel does the raking. It is six and a-half feet diameter, has six sets of arms, in the cross-head of one of which are the rake-teeth. They clean the platform of all straw every round.

How this is done is no mystery to those who saw the machine operate, and we could describe it so it would be fully understood by our readers; but this we abstain from doing now, at the particular request of the inventor, until he can secure his rights by letters patent in Europe. We may say, however, that the new invention is applicable to any kind of grain, whether long or short, or heavy or light, and will be admirable for gathering and bunching clover seed, or buck-wheat.

A farmer, with one of these machines, can go into his grain-field alone, and drive round and round, as easily as he does in his mowing lot. When he has cut as much grain as he desires, he may get down from his seat, and cast off the chain that drives the reel, unhook the platform, raise it from the cutter-bar, and drive away, leaving the reaper and raker part of the machine on the ground, and in five minutes from the time he dropt the last gavel, he may be mowing grass.

I have had considerable experience with reaping machines. I attended the great reaper trial at Auburn last Summer, where I heard the talk of machine makers and farmers. I am greatly mistaken if this is not the greatest desideratum yet offered to grain growers. I firmly believe it is far superior to any other self-raking attachment ever invented.

Mr. CRANE has lately been much among the grain farmers of Illinois, where he saw the want of such a machine as this. He says: "It cannot be spoken of in terms sufficiently high. It works to the entire satisfaction of everybody."

It is a satisfaction to the Committee to feel that they will be able to make this invention known to farmers, and that the reports of this Club will be the first to publish it to the world.

Notice of two other machines connected with wheat-growing we will defer till next week.

Weight of Water.—SOLON M. DABOLL, North Stephenson, N. Y. "Is there any difference in the weight of a cubic foot of water between midday and midnight? Do the millstones revolve faster in the night with the same cubic inches of water? If so, how much? Give us exact figures. Let us have this question settled."

Cisterns—Cement or Slate?—JAMES M. ALLEN, New-York.—"I am interested in selling slate flour. It is a patented article, and of course the more there is sold for any purpose the better for the patentees. In one of your late reports you told James G. Shattock, Lime Creek, Mo., how to make a cistern with plastic slate. But why use slate for a cistern? Is not water-lime cement good enough, and cheap enough?

You say: "The coal tar must be boiled before mixing the slate, else it will not harden under ground or water." That is right for cisterns and cellars, but for posts and timbers or iron in the ground or water, I would as soon have it remain soft as hard. Of course it will adhere and harden a little, and in twenty years may become quite hard in the ground. In making a fence of boards or pickets, I would apply the mastic, as I put up the fence, to all joints or laps, and afterward paint the whole, even the tops of the posts, using it raw.

Plastic slate, when made with coal tar, does not take paint kindly, but the slate flour can be mixed with linseed oil and make an excellent paint of the natural color of the slate rock, and then it can be covered with a coat of any other colored paint. With oil, however, the slate flour does not form that remarkable firm, adhesive compound, known as plastic slate, when properly mixed with raw coal tar. Then for roofs, or for fence posts and timber, or in the ground or water, I am sure it has no equal, whether the posts be of wood or iron, they equally defy decay. It keeps out air, water, and insects. The Toredo, which destroys wood in salt water, is completely shut out with plastic slate. It is beginning to be used with entire success in lieu of copper upon ship bottoms, and to preserve piles and dock timbers. It is also proposed to use it to preserve the iron slabs which are to be placed at the graves of our dead heroes. It has almost innumerable purposes of great value, without applying it to any doubtful ones, or for building cisterns, where water-lime is good enough and cheap enough. Three barrels will make a cistern large enough for a family of twenty persons.

S. D. JUNE, Brandon, Vt., says: "Please inform us in what respects the plastic slate roofing is better than coal tar and gravel."

We will try. Both, when new, are perfect roofs. For gravel the tar is boiled, so that it will be hard when cold. Of course, a coat of pitch over a roof is water-proof. But, as it will melt and run off, the gravel is put into the hot pitch, as it is spread upon the roof, to make it stay where it is put. Of course, this kind of roofing cannot be used upon a steep pitch. Plastic slate can [illegible]. Roofs are [illegible]

matter made with it then proved, for that is often difficult to do, a success. Cotton is a troublesome, dangerous business. Tobacco is a definite harmless business. Cotton Then is subject to sudden change and loss. It varies almost every year. Tobacco is a steady, sure, safe, profitable business. Cotton is a crop that exhausts the land. Tobacco is a crop that improves the land. Cotton is a crop that takes from the soil, and leaves it poor. Tobacco is a crop that gives to the soil, and leaves it better

[For The N. Y. Tribune.

"DO BIRDS EVER DIE NATURAL DEATHS?"

"We never find their remains. Hence the inquiry. S. E. P."

We answer, No, they never die;
By cruel man they're always slain;
For him they live, and sing and fly,
And deck the hills and woods and plain.
Yet he of all that lives on earth,
Is much their greatest natural foe;
For rank, nor size, nor humble birth,
Escapes from death, by gun or bow.

The warbling blue-bird strives to cheer
With songs, the farmer's pleasant home;
The bobolink, with notes so queer,
He seems to be some meadow gnome;
The humming-bird, with golden sheen,
And whippoorwill, with evening song,
Of earth and paradise between,
Are links that bind us here so strong.

Yet men, these links, with savage hand,
Doth daily sever and destroy;
And dealing death through all the land,
Is thought fit work for man and boy.
What boots the name, if 'tis a bird?
What boots the time, from egg to age?
Through every vale the gun is heard,
Where men "for sport" their warfare wage.

From man or boy no bird escapes,
Where'er a bird can ever fly;
On sea, or land, or pond, or lakes,
From stick or stone, or gun, they die.
Through every wood, or field or vale,
The nests and eggs, and fledgling young,
Through Summer months the boys assail
Each little bird that ever sung.

Each little bird, as though a foe
To him and all the human race;
No matter what, or wren or crow,
On earth with man it has no place.
E'en you bold bird on eagle wings,
The emblem on our coat of arms,
Is like the bird that sweetly sings,
Condemn'd as though he pillag'd farms.

Go search the woods and fields around,
For corpse of bird from natural death;
You'll search in vain—no corpse is found,
Wherever one has clos'd his breath.
Who ever saw where birdling fell,
In natural death to calmly lie?
Are birds immortal? Who can tell
If these sweet songsters ever die?

Do birds to God their breath o'er yield,
By natural cause among their kind?
Then why not see in woods or field,
Some evidence to human mind?
Alas! the truth with pain I speak,
Death comes from man to all that fly.
Let man confess, with crimson cheek,
'Tis he who dooms the birds to die! S. B.

New Publications.

WHO WRITE FOR OUR YOUNG FOLKS.
Mrs. H. B. Stowe, Gail Hamilton, "Carleton," Mrs. L. Maria Child, Bayard Taylor, T. W. Higginson, Rose Terry, John G. Whittier, H. W. Longfellow, Mayne Reid, T. B. Aldrich, Mrs. A. D. T. ...

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HOMES FOR THE MILLION—NEW BOOKS. WOODWARD'S ARCHITECTURE AND RURAL ART ...

... OF HEALTH. ...

... ROUND THE CIRCLE ...

New Publications.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER FOR 1867.
A STORY BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

It has been our custom, as our readers are aware, to engage, as contributors to THE NEW-YORK LEDGER, some of the most distinguished persons in the literary world, not only in this country, but also in Europe. As a proof of this we have only to refer to EDWARD EVERETT, CHARLES DICKENS, GEORGE BANCROFT, HENRY WARD BEECHER, and others, who, as it is well known, have been writers for THE LEDGER. A feature of the coming year will be a story by the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, written expressly for THE LEDGER, which will extend through several months. In addition to this new feature, we shall continue to give the usual quantity of matter from our old and unrivaled corps of contributors.

THE LEDGER, however, as we stated on a former occasion, is its own best advertisement and prospectus. The mere fact that we are printing over one hundred thousand copies more than any other weekly or any daily paper in the country, is pretty good evidence that THE NEW-YORK LEDGER is a popular paper. Its great success, as we have repeatedly announced, is owing to the fact that we spare no expense in getting up the BEST FAMILY PAPER—a paper of high moral tone. The exalted reputation of its contributors, the practical and invariably pure and healthy character of all its articles, the care which is taken that not even one offensive word shall appear in its columns, and the superiority of its Tales and Sketches, have gained for THE NEW-YORK LEDGER a position that no literary paper has ever before reached.

—MRS. SOUTHWORTH, MR. COBB, MISS DUPUY, FANNY FERN, JOHN G. SAXE and a host of other popular writers, are exclusively engaged in writing for THE NEW-YORK LEDGER. They each stand high, and have their admirers in their own peculiar line, and that is the reason why we monopolize their services. We make the best paper by employing the best talent.

—We are certain that our readers will be glad to learn that Mr. PARTON will continue to contribute to THE NEW-YORK LEDGER, during the coming year, his admirable biographical sketches. They are both entertaining and instructive.

—FANNY FERN, who has been with us from the start, will continue to write for The New-York Ledger during the coming year. She writes for no other paper.

—JOHN G. SAXE, the most popular poet in the country, writes only for The New-York Ledger.

The following are some of the opinions of the press:

[From The New-York Daily Times.]

A NOVEL BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER is announced in still a new capacity. He has engaged to write a novel for the New-York Ledger, and in a note to Mr. BONNER informs him that he "hopes to put enough manuscript in his hands to enable him to begin the story early in 1867." Next to the exhaustless vigor and restless industry which distinguish Mr. BEECHER, his resolute readiness to undertake any line of business, however remote apparently from his ordinary line of labor, is the most remarkable. The more he has to do, the more readily does he seem to undertake new tasks. This last adventure will be watched for with interest. The great success of his sister, Mrs. STOWE, in that department of literature, will invite and provoke the severest criticism; and, if he aim at literary rivalry, either with her or the many other novelists whose works now engage public attention, he has certainly entered upon a task of danger and difficulty. Mr. BEECHER, however, is not apt to undertake anything which he cannot do well. His resources are abundant, and his intellectual vigor is fully equal to his courage. We are not aware of the subject or character of his promised story. Mr. BONNER, in securing this new and unique contribution to his columns, is continuing the original and brilliantly successful career which he commenced some years ago.

[From The "Prince Georgian" of Marlborough, Md.]

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—The numerous readers of this popular journal will be gratified to learn that Mr. BONNER, its energetic editor, has engaged the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER to write a story for his paper. By the last issue of the Ledger, we learn the whole arrangement has been perfected, and that the publication of the tale will be commenced early in the New Year, and extend through several months. The fame of Mr. BEECHER, both as an orator and public writer, is too widespread to need further mention from us; but we trust that the energy of Mr. BONNER—who, since the commencement of his journal, has catered so successfully to the public taste—will in this instance, as heretofore, bring him a rich and deserved reward.

[From The Fincastle (Va.) Herald.]

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER is writing a story for the New-York Ledger, which will commence about the 1st of January next. A story from this eminent and gifted divine, unconnected with politics, as ...

HOW BASHFUL?—To overcome this weakness ...

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THE LITTLE CORPORAL,

is the most entertaining publication for the young that we have ever examined. We cannot see how it possibly can have a superior, or if could have, how the young folks could possibly wish for anything better.—[Pennsylvania Teacher.

NEW VOLUME BEGINS JANUARY.

All who subscribe before January 1, will receive the December number free.

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2. *Strength, firmness and durability of seam, that will not rip nor ravel.*
3. *Economy of thread.*
4. *Attachments and wide range of application to purposes and materials.*
5. *Compactness and elegance of model and finish.*
6. *Simplicity and thoroughness of construction.*
7. *Speed, ease of operation and management, and quietness of movement.*

THE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK, appointed to examine Sewing-Machines, made a long, elaborate and able report, of much interest to the public. The Machines are arranged—according to the *stitch* made and the purpose to which the Machine is to be applied—in four classes, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th—a classification indicating the general order of merit and importance.

CLASS 1st includes the *Shuttle or Lock-Stitch Machines* for family use, and for manufacturers in the same range of purpose and materials. The Committee has assigned this class the highest rank on account of the "elasticity, permanence, beauty, and general desirableness of the stitching when done," and the wide range of its application. At the head of this class they place the Wheeler & Wilson Machine, and award it the highest premium. (This has been the uniform award of this Machine throughout the country for several years, and we think no disinterested person will dispute its justice and propriety.)

CLASS 2d includes the *Shuttle or Lock-Stitch Machines* for heavy manufacturing purposes.

CLASS 3d includes the *Double Chain-Stitch Machines.* The Grover & Baker Machine is placed at the head of this class. The Committee objects to the stitch made by this Machine, inasmuch as it consumes more thread than any other stitch, and leaves a ridge projecting from one side of the seam. This, in the Committee's opinion, must usually impair the durability of the seam, and often the beauty of the garments or other articles so stitched, though some of the Machines making this stitch can be used very successfully for embroidery purposes.

CLASS 4th includes the Single-Thread, Tambour, or Chain-Stitch Machines. The tendency of the stitch to ravel, the Committee considers an objection so serious that they refuse to recommend the Machines making it for any premium.

On the above considerations are based the awards of the following

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Recorder of Elmira,
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No. 137 Water-st., Elmira, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES T. ALLEN and LOUISA ALLEN, his wife, against EMMA ROBERTSON, FRANCES ROBERTSON, ELIZABETH McARTHUR and JAMES McARTHUR, as such and also as guardian. To the above Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is herewith this day filed in the Clerk's Office of said Court in said City, served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 38 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated December 8, 1866.
[50 cents Revenue Stamp.] J. M. GUITEAU, Plffs'. Attorney.

TANNERS,
Whose Bark costs them more than Eight Dollars per Cord, should use
THE EXTRACT OF HEMLOCK BARK ...

THE STORM KING!—PLASTIC SLATE. ...

£150,000,000 STERLING in Money and ...

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LONDON and NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.— ...

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SPREAD THE TRUTH!

Some medical men insist that it is undignified to advertise a remedy, however valuable it may be. Queer reasoning this. It is like saying that an article which the world needs should be hid in a corner—that benefits and blessings may be too widely diffused—that the means of protecting and restoring health should be a close monopoly, and not accessible to all. The argument is bad. It is worse than that: it is inhuman. Suppose

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

an absolute specific for dyspepsia, biliousness and nervous debility, had never been known beyond the *repertoire* of the faculty, what would have been the consequence? Instead of curing and invigorating millions, the good effects of the preparation would have been confined to a comparative few. There is the highest authority for saying that light should not be hid under a bushel; that whatever is excellent should be placed as a city on a hill, where all men can take cognizance of it. It is upon this principle that the BITTERS have been advertised and continue to be advertised in every newspaper of any prominence in the western hemisphere, and that the spontaneous testimonials in its favor have been translated into all written languages. Thousands enjoy perfect health to-day who would be languishing on beds of sickness if the newspapers had not *spread the truth with regard to this unequaled invigorant and corrective* far and wide. Suppose profit has been reaped from this publicity. Is *that* any argument against it? If the public health has been protected; if lives have been saved; if the feeble have been strengthened and the sick restored, *great good has been accomplished;* and who so mean as to grudge to exertions thus directed their fair reward?

To Whom it May Concern.

H. S. OLCOTT, formerly an Editor of THE TRIBUNE, and recently Special Commissioner of the War and Navy Departments, collects Government Claims of all kinds for the fees allowed by law, and attends to all Internal Revenue business. Refers to the Hon. Horace Greeley, to the Heads of Departments and Bureaus, and to merchants and bankers. Address 271 Broadway, N. Y.

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If you are entitled to Bounty, under the new law, send your discharge to the "SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION AGENCY," No. 446 Fourteenth-st., Washington, D. C. If you have any claim against the Government, write particulars, and advice will be freely given.

CHIPMAN, HOSMER, GILMORE & BROWN.

SENATE CHAMBER, July 26, 1866.
I can commend Messrs. CHIPMAN, HOSMER, GILMORE & BROWN as trustworthy Attorneys and Agents.
D. S. NORTON, Senator U. S., Minn.
H. S. LANE, Senator U. S., Ind.
Z. CHANDLER, Senator U. S., Mich.
LOT M. MORRILL, Senator U. S., Maine.

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, July 26, 1866.
Knowing well Messrs. CHIPMAN, HOSMER, GILMORE & BROWN we take especial pleasure in commending them as faithful and reliable Attorneys and Agents.
W. B. ALLISON, M. C., Iowa.
JAMES F. WILSON, M. C., Iowa.
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